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Manila Troops Fire on Crowd; 12 Die, 98 Hurt

LATE NEWS

Kremlin Invites Glemp to Soviet

WARSAW (NYT) — Cardinal Joseph Glemp, the primate of Poland, has been invited to the Soviet Union on a visit to the Soviet Union by John Paul II next year.

Cardinal Glemp, on his return from a visit to Algeria and a four-day stopover in Rome, confirmed Thursday that he had received the invitation from the Russian church to attend a symposium on peace in Moscow next month.

INSIDE TODAY

GENERAL NEWS

The removal of Hu Yaobang has raised concern in Hong Kong over its future under Chinese rule.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

The U.S. economy grew a weak 2.5 percent last year, weighed down by a massive trade deficit.

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Colgate PLC announced an appeal by Argyl Group for merger talks.

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WEEKEND

20th Century Art: An exhibition in London, a new gallery in New York.

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Mulroney Attacks U.S. Over Trade, Acid Rain

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

OTTAWA — Canadian officials, in an unusually fractious mood, have met with Vice President George Bush and demanded that the Reagan administration make greater efforts to fulfill commitments on trade, acid rain and other issues.

With Mr. Bush standing beside him, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney complained Wednesday of American indifference to Canada in terms that are common in Canadian politics but are rarely used, at least in public, when high U.S. officials are visiting.

"The biggest trading partner of the United States is not West Germany or Japan, it's right here by a long shot," Mr. Mulroney said. "And the government of Canada, and Canadians, don't want to be on anybody's back burner, or taken for granted at any time."

The prime minister also again criticized U.S. efforts to reduce acid rain. The government here has described the U.S. budget appropriation for 1987-88 of only \$287 million for the development of clean coal-burning as a breach of an agreement signed by President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Mulroney.

Asked whether he considered this to be consistent with the promise of \$5 billion from government and industry that Mr. Reagan made in Washington in May for a program of five years to develop the technology, Mr. Mulroney replied: "Absolutely not. There's a lot more that they can do," adding, "I'm going to believe this when I see the cash."

Mr. Bush, accompanied by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, spent barely five hours here on a trip that was hurriedly arranged last week at the request of Mr.

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

MANILA — Government troops opened fire on an angry crowd of farmers and leftist demonstrators here Thursday, killing at least 12 persons and wounding 98.

It was the worst street violence here in years and it was followed by an indefinite suspension of the peace talks between the government and Communist rebel negotiators.

The demonstrators were demanding land reform and distribution of land that was taken over by the Aquino government after the overthrow of Ferdinand E. Marcos last February.

After the shooting, policemen riding in jeeps chased smaller groups of demonstrators and kept them from regrouping by lobbing tear gas canisters and firing automatic weapons into the air.

The shooting began when about 10,000 protesters surged against a line of policemen with riot shields who were blocking the entrance to the presidential palace. When the 300 unarmed policemen retreated behind their shields, a line of Marines backing them up opened fire into the crowd with rifles.

Leftist leaders and some of the victims who were interviewed in hospitals said that the shooting was unprovoked and came without warning. But according to witnesses and television film footage of the incident, some protesters threw stones and bottles at the police positions. Some of the demonstrators carried pipes and crude clubs with nails driven through them.

A tour of several city hospitals after the shooting revealed the extent of the carnage. Most of the victims were shot in the arms and legs. Many were shot through the heart.

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Ville Solenghi/The Associated Press

Shultz Says U.S., Iran Had Contacts After Arms Sales Controversy Broke

By Don Oberdorfer
and Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has identified that, despite his objections, U.S. officials continued to meet secretly with Iranians about arms and hostages as recently as last month, according to congressional sources present.

Some of the demonstrators carried pipes and crude clubs with

no more arms would be furnished to Iran.

But at the meeting in Europe, the Iranians insisted that the agenda had been worked out in earlier discussions with National Security Council representatives, according

to a source.

Western analysts reject an

Iraqi charge that U.S. satellite

data were misleading. Page 5.

to an account of Mr. Shultz's presentation.

Mr. Shultz added that when he discovered to his dismay that this was true, he immediately ordered that the U.S.-Iranian discussions end.

The secretary told the committee

that he was furious to discover a

few days later that, despite his instructions, CIA officials resumed the discussions with the Iranian contacts. Mr. Shultz "raised hell" when he found out, one lawmaker said Wednesday.

Before Mr. Shultz's disclosure

the last known meeting

between Iranian and American

officials, including CIA officials

and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L.

North of the NSC staff, took place

in Geneva on Nov. 8-10, in the

week after disclosure of the Reagan

administration's Iranian initiative

by a Lebanese magazine. No details of this meeting have been disclosed.

On Dec. 6, the day that U.S. and

Iranian officials were meeting

in Geneva, the secretaries of state

and defense agreed to a

cease-fire in Lebanon.

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Bonn Cuts Key Rates, But Dollar Still Falls

Inconclusive Accord in Washington

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — In a statement viewed by markets as vague in content and barren of commitments, the finance ministers of Japan and the United States have agreed that their currencies are being buffeted by "temporary instability" and that the markets "warrant monitoring."

Within minutes of the announcement Wednesday night, the U.S. dollar fell nearly 3 yen in Tokyo to 151.50 yen before recovering as speculators regained their nerve and reassessed the currency's immediate outlook.

"As expected, there was nothing concrete from the meeting," said a Japanese bank official. "The markets had wanted something specific, and this wasn't enough."

After a two-and-a-half-hour meeting, Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan and James A. Baker 3d, the U.S. Treasury secretary, reaffirmed an Oct. 31 agreement that the values of the nations' currencies be made "broadly consistent" with their economies.

The ministers reaffirmed their willingness to cooperate on exchange market issues, the four-page statement said.

But contrary to the predictions of Japanese financial markets, the statement did not mention any agreement to cut interest rates. Analysts pointed out, however, that such talks sometimes yield results that initially are not apparent.

The Reagan administration is under growing pressure to take action on the huge U.S. trade deficit, which is expected to top \$170 billion when final figures are available for 1986. One-third of that imbalance is due to trade with Japan.

On Thursday, Mr. Baker warned Congress against the dangers of using quick legislative fixes to cure the huge trade U.S. deficit and the problems of global debt.

"Because it is clearly a time for exports to benefit from greater growth abroad and a more re-

asonably valued dollar," he told the House Budget Committee. "We could not pick a worse time to unfurl a banner of protectionism."

Mr. Baker's remarks appeared to be a reversal of the recent U.S. policy of "talking down" the dollar, or helping weaken it through carefully timed public statements, with that of trimming the deficit.

That policy has damaged U.S. trade relations.

Japanese officials said that a main goal of Mr. Miyazawa's trip was to seek assurances from Mr. Baker that he would stop the practice.

The hastily arranged meeting had been requested by the Japanese, who were alarmed at the rapid slide in the value of the dollar

against the yen in the past week.

On Monday, the dollar fell below 150 yen for the first time since 1949.

Officials of both countries said

they were gratified by the talks.

Analysts observed that the huge

U.S. trade deficit argues for a

See DOLLAR, Page 2



Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan after the meeting on currency.

Pöhl Says U.S. Is 'Playing With Fire'

By Ferdinand Protsman
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The West German central bank, in a long-awaited move to help bolster the dollar and rein in the strong Deutsche mark, cut its key interest rates by one-half of a percentage point

Thursday.

But the action, which had been widely expected, failed to immediately check the U.S. dollar's slide.

After closing at 1,240.50 DM and 153.75 yen in New York on Wednesday, the dollar ended there Thursday at 1,215.50 DM and 151.90 yen.

"The market had completely discounted a half-percentage point cut," said a currency trader for a major Frankfurt bank. "The dollar's downward trend is unbroken. No one wants to buy dollars."

The moves by the Bundesbank's policy-making central bank council lowered the discount rate to 3 percent from 3.5 percent. It truncated the Lombard rate to 5 percent from 5.5 percent, effective Friday.

The president of the Bundesbank, Kari Otto Pöhl, played down the measures' possible salutary effects on the dollar or the U.S. trade deficit and sharply criticized the Reagan administration for "playing with fire" by trying to "talk down" the U.S. currency.

"The effect of the cuts on currency rates depends on what other central banks do," Mr. Pöhl said. "but we wanted to increase the interest-rate differential with some of the weaker major currencies."

The cut represents the fee that the central bank charges on loans to commercial banks, at its lowest level since 1959, when it was 2.75 percent.

The Bundesbank last moved the discount rate on March 6, 1986, cutting it by half a point and setting off a concerted round of cuts by European central banks.

The little-used Lombard rate is the fee that the Bundesbank

See RATES, Page 15

Iran Claims New Gains in Basra Fighting

a mounting civilian toll from air, missile and artillery assaults on their cities.

An Iranian spokesman, Kamal Kharrazi, said at a news conference that Iran had knocked out 25 Iraqi brigades, a quarter of the Iraqi units in the battle area, since launching its southern offensive two weeks ago. An Iraqi brigade

normally numbers about 3,000 men.

An Iraqi field commander said his forces had repelled several Iranian attacks on their positions east of Basra, inflicting heavy losses on the Iranians. He did not elaborate.

Baghdad said its planes launched "destructive" raids on targets in the Iranian cities of Qom, Dizful, Isfahan and Tabriz on Wednesday and attacked Borujerd on Thursday.

The Iranian news agency IRNA said that 100 civilians were killed in the attack on the holy city of Qom, raising the death toll in two weeks of Iraqi air and missile attacks to at least 1,500.

Basra, which has come under almost daily Iranian artillery bombardment for several months, was shelled again Wednesday. An Iraqi communiqué said six persons were killed and 15 were wounded.

Iraqi officials said that more than 180 civilians had been killed and 1,000 had been injured in Iranian artillery and air attacks since the Iranians launched their drive toward Basra.

See IRAN, Page 2

Soviet Plans To Reduce Oil Exports

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is cutting its oil exports by 7 percent following consultations here with the Saudi Arabian oil minister, Hisham Nazer, Soviet and Saudi officials announced Thursday.

The chief Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerashimov, said: "As a result of our talks with the Saudi minister, we are cutting back our exports a little further."

The agreement was to reduce Soviet exports by 7 percent. Mr. Nazer told journalists when he arrived in Oslo on Thursday after two days of talks in Moscow.

The cut represents an unusual case of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which are competitors for oil sales to the West.

Nikolai I. Ryzhkov, the Soviet prime minister, said Wednesday after a meeting with Mr. Nazer that

"The Soviet Union approves of OPEC's constructive efforts and takes them into consideration."

The Soviet decision appears to be a direct response to efforts by OPEC to raise the price of oil, which has increased from \$14 to \$19 in the past six months.

Western economists in the Soviet capital consider the reduction beneficial to both sides because it will limit the availability of oil in the open market and thus will keep the price from falling.

"We are an oil exporter and we are interested in stabilizing prices," Mr. Gerashimov said.

According to figures released by the Soviet Central Statistics Board this week, overall Soviet revenue from foreign trade fell by 8 percent last year. Most of the decline was due to collapsed oil prices, Western experts said.

During his two-day visit to Moscow, Mr. Nazer met with Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze as well as with Mr. Ryzhkov and other senior Kremlin officials.

Mr. Nazer was the first Saudi minister to visit Moscow since 1982 when Prince Saud al Faisal came here. Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union do not have diplomatic relations.

Saying that Mr. Nazer's visit represented "progress" in Saudi-Soviet relations, Mr. Gerashimov added, "If Saudi Arabia is interested in improving relations, we see no obstacle."

Hu's Removal Stirs Fears in Hong Kong Over Rights

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — The removal last week of Hu Yaobang as head of the Chinese Communist Party has heightened concern here over Hong Kong's civil liberties after 1997, when Britain's colonial leases expire and China is to assert its control over the territory.

Political analysts expect Mr. Hu's departure to increase public anxiety on a range of issues related to Hong Kong's future under Beijing. But attention has focused most immediately on official efforts to reform long-standing legislation governing publishing and broadcasting.

The mainland's campaign against "bourgeois liberals" and the journalists who supported them is sharpening a broad public debate over how best to preserve freedom of speech and the press here once Chinese sovereignty is established.

Under existing press laws the government has wide-ranging power to suspend or suppress publications and to deny the right to publish by refusing to register a newspaper or magazine.

The government is now seeking to ease these censorship regulations by introducing legislation that would remove most of those powers, although it would retain the right to

prevent the publication of "false news likely to alarm public opinion." Another bill covers the censorship of pornography. The Legislative Council is expected to pass the amendments within the next few weeks.

Both pieces of legislation have generally been welcomed.

At the same time, journalists, lawyers and some legislators have criticized the new measures as inadequate. Officials continue to enjoy wide latitude, they assert, in interpreting the statutes and in prosecuting those accused of publishing news reports that may lead to public disturbances.

Revised press and censorship laws are the latest in a series of legal reforms to provoke controversy since London and Beijing agreed in 1984 on Hong Kong's return to China. Despite guarantees of autonomy after 1997, many residents question whether legislation affecting civil rights may be abused once Hong Kong becomes a special administrative region of the mainland.

In further heightening local sensitivities, recent developments in China have underscored the extent to which Hong Kong's fragile sense of confidence is tied to Beijing's commitment to its own reform program.

"The deteriorating situation in China may not have direct or immediate repercussions here," said Wong Kwok Wah, chairman of the Hong Kong Journalists Association.

"But if a conservative ideology prevails, I can't see any way for Hong Kong and China to live together harmoniously."

Local journalists were shaken last week by the removal of several editors at two newspapers in Shenzhen, a special economic zone bordering Hong Kong. One of the papers involved, the Shenzhen Youth News, is said to have been among the most liberal in China.

On Wednesday the All China Journalists Association, citing the present political situation, formally canceled plans to attend a worldwide conference of journalists to be held in Hong Kong next month.

Ironically, Hong Kong enacted its current press law to guard against an influx of Communists immediately after the Chinese revolution in 1949. Their extreme stridency prompted widespread international protest at the time.

Hong Kong has applied these laws on only three occasions, all of them during a series of riots in 1967 prompted by China's Cultural Revolution. The local journalists association and other groups began calling for their repeal soon after the conclusion of the Chinese-British agreement three years ago.

Acknowledging that the laws were outdated, the government issued amendments last month that limit its powers chiefly to the registration of news publications.

At the same time, it retained a clause preventing reports of "false news likely to alarm public opinion." The clause allows the attorney general to presume guilt in such cases unless the accused can prove the absence of malice intent.

Government officials insist that the clause be kept to control the small and often irresponsible "mosquito papers" that comprise many of the more than 130 newspapers published here.

But journalists and other critics say that effectively keeps the means of suppression in official hands. For many, it also raises fears that the local administration is unwilling to risk reforms that may provoke Beijing's ire. "It's unfortunate that these measures are being debated while 1997 is on everyone's mind," said James So, Hong Kong's information secretary. "It tends to make everyone try to see more in what we are doing than is actually there."

A pending pornography law has raised similar concerns. It provides no legal guidelines for what is "obscene" or indecent; the interpretation of such terms would be left to a tribunal drawn from public officials and community leaders.

Separately, the administration is also revising a television ordinance that critics say gives the government too much latitude in censoring news and current affairs programs.

China Fires 2 Scientists; Link Seen To Protests

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — China dismissed two prominent scientists from their posts at the head of the Chinese Academy of Sciences on Thursday in what diplomats said was an outgrowth of the Communist Party campaign against Western democratic influence.

The standing committee of the National People's Congress, China's legislature, said that Lu Jixi, the president of the academy, and Yan Dongsheng, who has been both a vice president and the academy's Communist Party boss, have been dismissed from their government posts.

At the same time, the committee concluded a 10-day session without settling the unanswered questions about China's future political leadership. It did not choose a successor to Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, who became acting general secretary of the Communist Party when Hu Yaobang was forced to resign as party chief last week.

Instead, Mr. Zhao was left as prime minister and is thus, for now, in charge of day-to-day affairs of both the government and Communist Party under the Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping.

Mr. Lu and Mr. Yan became the highest ranking in a series of scientists and other intellectuals who have been removed from their jobs or purged from the Communist Party in recent weeks. There were indications the two men may have been forced out for opposing the party's earlier firing and expulsion of Fang Lizhi, a physicist who supported student demonstrations for democracy.

Another scientist, Zhou Guangzhou, was named to replace Mr. Lu as president of the academy.

DOLLAR: A Vague Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

weaker dollar. At the same time, they said, the deteriorating health of the Japanese economy underlines a need for currency stability.

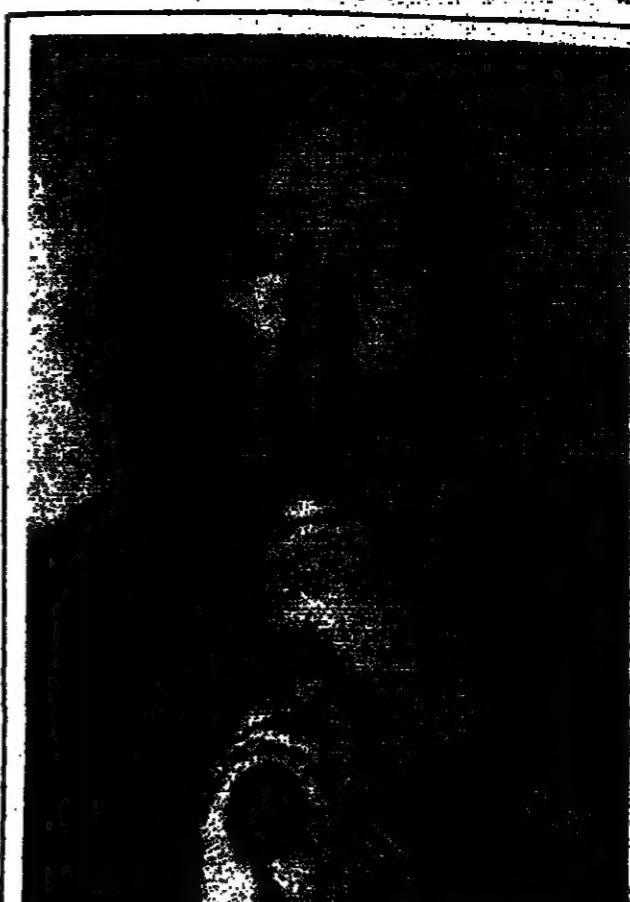
Peter Morgan, the chief economist for the British investment firm of Barclays de Zoete Wedd, said Japan would have no choice but to cut its interest rates.

"Japan would have had to cut the rate anyway to try to weaken the yen and offset the slowdown in economic growth," he said.

In the debate over the dollar's future, most dealers say Washington seems to hold the upper hand.

But Japan is funneling the huge amounts of money it earns on its exports back to the United States, buying U.S. Treasury bonds and financing Washington's huge budget deficit.

If that buying suddenly dried up, U.S. interest rates would shoot up, shattering the fragile American economy. (NYT, AP, Reuters)



R. Budd Dwyer puts a pistol in his mouth at a news conference Thursday moments before killing himself.

State Aide Kills Self in U.S.

The Associated Press

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania — State Treasurer R. Budd Dwyer shot and killed himself Thursday during a press conference after making a rambling statement denouncing his conviction in a bribery case.

During his comments, Mr. Dwyer pulled a revolver from a pocket envelope he was holding, put the gun in his mouth and pulled the trigger. Mr. Dwyer, a Republican, had won re-election to a four-year term in 1984. He faced as long as 35 years in prison for his conviction on five counts of mail fraud, four counts of interstate transportation in aid of racketeering, one count of perjury and one count of conspiracy to commit bribery.

Mr. Dwyer and a former state Republican chairman, Robert J. Asher, were convicted last month of conspiring to accept bribes in awarding a no-bid computer contract. He was scheduled to be sentenced Friday in federal court, and was expected to resign at the press conference.

WORLD BRIEFS

Kohl Consults Party on Hostage Crisis

BONN (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl met with leaders of the Christian Democratic Party on Thursday to discuss the abduction of West Germans in Beirut as the government faced national elections Sunday.

The abductions of Rudolf Cordes, 53, and Alfred Schmidt, 47, apparently were linked to a U.S. request for the extradition of Mohammed Ali Hamadie, who was arrested last week at the Frankfurt airport. Mr. Hamadie is sought by the United States as one of the hijackers of a U.S. airline in 1985.

In Beirut, West German nationals were reported to be leaving the Moslem western sector of the city as Terry Waite, the Church of England envoy, continued his attempts to negotiate the release of foreign hostages. Mr. Waite has not been seen for almost two days and was believed to be pursuing contacts with the captors of some of the hostages.

Heavy Snowstorm Hits Eastern U.S.

NEW YORK (AP) — A storm dumped up to 14 inches (about 35 centimeters) of snow in the United States from the Northeast to the Deep South, shutting down airports and schools, closing highways, disrupting air traffic to New England, and hobbling the work of the U.S. government in Washington.

New York's LaGuardia and Kennedy International airports were closed, and flights were delayed at the international airports in Newark, New Jersey, and Philadelphia. In Atlanta, Hartsfield International Airport, the South's busiest, was closed for four hours until crews managed to clear one runway. National Airport in Washington remained open for two hours before closing near noon.

Aspin Re-Elected Head of House Panel

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Representative Les Aspin of Wisconsin was elected chairman of the House Armed Services Committee on Thursday by his fellow Democrats, regaining the post he lost two weeks ago.

Mr. Aspin, 48, was first elected chairman of the influential panel two years ago, but was removed because of his support for the MX missile and for switching his vote to support aid to the Nicaraguan rebels. Since then, Mr. Aspin has decided to oppose both the MX missile and the rebel aid.

He was the leader on all three secret ballots by the 258 Democrats in the House of Representatives. On the final ballot, he defeated Representative Marvin Leath of Texas, 133-116. Representatives Nicholas Mavroules of Massachusetts and Charles E. Bennett of Florida dropped out after preliminary balloting.

Les Aspin

Anglican-Catholic Panel in Accord

LONDON (Reuters) — A joint Anglican-Roman Catholic group that had resolved a dispute on the Christian doctrine of salvation, one of the major doctrinal disputes at the heart of the Reformation, failed to split between Rome and the Protestant churches.

In a statement on "Salvation and the Church," the secretariat of the Roman Catholic International Commission said, "We believe that our two Communions are agreed on the essential aspects of the doctrine of salvation and on the church's role within it." The commission is trying to heal the rift that led to the establishment of the Church of England in 1534.

U.S. Congress Backs Clean Water Bill

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — The Senate has passed a House of Representatives' giving overwhelming approval to a \$15 billion water-cleanup bill identical to one that President Ronald Reagan vetoed last year, presenting him with his first major legislative challenge from the 100th Congress and its Democratic majority.

The chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Thursday, "The president's advisors will almost surely recommend a budget-buster of major proportions." United Press International reported.

(UPI, AP)

For the Record

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire named Massi Mambasa as prime minister Thursday, the Belgian news agency Belga reported. Mr. Mambasa, who was finance minister, takes over the post kept open by Mr. Mobutu after he removed Kengo Wa Dondo in October.

Burkina Faso and Mali have expressed agreement with a ruling by the International Court of Justice on a border dispute between the two West African states, it was announced in The Hague on Thursday.

The director of Agence France-Presse elected a new chairman of the French news agency on Thursday. Jean-Louis Guillard, director of television development for Hachette, succeeds Henri Pignat.

A fourth round of talks preliminary to nuclear裁军 negotiations began Thursday, involving Soviet and U.S. experts in Geneva.

More than 300,000 university students and their supporters marched Wednesday through Mexico City to protest revisions approved by October limiting admissions and raising student fees.

MANILA: Protesters Killed

(Continued from Page 1)

back. Some of the dead had been shot in the head.

The confrontation and threats of retaliatory protests by irate leftist leaders posed a potentially devastating crisis for President Corazon C. Aquino. The incident occurred 11 days before a scheduled nationwide referendum on a constitution that she hopes will end the political turmoil.

In the first political fallout from the carnage, Communist rebels and government negotiators announced that peace talks aimed at ending an 18-year insurgency had broken off indefinitely and that a 60-day cease-fire would not be extended after it expires on Feb. 7.

In a terse televised speech after a late-night emergency cabinet meeting, President Corazon C. Aquino said she had launched an independent, nongovernmental investigation of the incident. She announced that the director of the Capital Command police forces, General Ramon Montano, would be placed on a leave of absence during the probe.

"The persons responsible for this tragedy, whichever side they belong to, will be held to the fullest account," she said.

Mrs. Aquino also warned her countrymen to expect more violence in the days leading up to the referendum on Feb. 2.

Various reports Thursday suggested that both sides in the demonstration may have been angling for a confrontation.

The police and military officials charged that "provocateurs" had infiltrated the ranks of the protesters and provided the crude weapons they carried.

Leftists pointed out that the police guarding the street leading to the palace had removed the barbed wire barricades that were erected over the weekend.

Eduardo Mediavilla, a police captain who was on the scene, said that demonstrators provoked the violence.

"These demonstrators attacked the police column," he said. "They hurled stones and pillboxes."

He added: "The military came to our rescue. We were outnumbered."

Thursday's incident was the worst violence in Manila since Mrs. Aquino's husband, the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., was assassinated in 1983. Eleven people were killed and 247 wounded in an anti-Marcos demonstration on Sept. 21, 1983, a month after Mr. Aquino was slain.

In 1985, more than 20 persons were shot to death by civilian paramilitary forces during a street rally in escalaante, in Negros Occidental Province.



Riot police took cover behind shields as they prepared to advance against thousands of demonstrators Thursday in Manila.

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The Indian government, bolstered by a recent decision by the nation's highest court on a chemical leak in New Delhi, has adopted a novel legal strategy that lawyers say could force an early verdict against Union Carbide Corp. in the lawsuit over the 1984 Bhopal gas disaster.

The Indian strategy is based on expanding American concepts of product liability. If it is successful, the judge hearing the case in Bhopal could decide the issue of Carbide's liability without taking evidence of negligence, design defects or even sabotage at the pesticide plant.

India, representing hundreds of thousands of victims in the disaster, is suing Carbide for \$3 billion in damages.

In challenging the Indian lawsuit, Carbide, which is based in Danbury, Connecticut, contends that the plant was actually run by its Indian subsidiary.

Carbide also asserts the plant met all "reasonable" safety standards, but that the gas disaster was caused deliberately by a disgruntled employee or group of employees.

Many legal experts say that it could take years for the court to go through a mountain of documents

and hear all the arguments over possible negligence at the plant, whether it met certain safety standards and whether the accident was caused by sabotage.

The Indian approach, outlined last week by a group of American lawyers hired by the Indian government, is aimed at sidestepping these arguments and, in effect, forcing the judge to decide right away on Carbide's liability as a matter of theory rather than fact.

Currently, there are no negotiations under way between the government and the chemical company to reach an out-of-court settlement.

At issue is the escape of deadly methyl isocyanate gas on Dec. 3, 1984, at the Carbide pesticide plant in Bhopal, in the worst industrial accident in history. More than 2,000 people died and at least 200,000 were injured.

The Indian legal approach is based on a theory of liability that Indian lawyers acknowledge has never been upheld by Indian courts in any other country. In fact, the theory, known as "multinational enterprise liability," was developed specifically for the Bhopal situation, and was first tried out in the government's 1985 complaint against Carbide, which was filed in the Federal District Court in New York City.

But Indian lawyers argue that the theory was strongly supported by a little-noticed decision last month by a special panel of the Indian Supreme Court. That decision involved a verdict against Shimla Food & Fertilizers Co., whose storage tank containing a poisonous chemical collapsed Dec. 5, 1985, sending gas through the neighborhood. One person died and 300 were hospitalized.

But Indian lawyers argue that the theory was strongly supported by a little-noticed decision last month by a special panel of the Indian Supreme Court. That decision involved a verdict against Shimla Food & Fertilizers Co., whose storage tank containing a poisonous chemical collapsed Dec. 5, 1985, sending gas through the neighborhood. One person died and 300 were hospitalized.

In that case, the first of its kind in India, the special Supreme Court panel held that, under the Constitution, the top management of any company had an "absolute and nondelegable liability" to insure the safety of its hazardous facilities.

The theory holds that a multinational corporation controlling a majority interest in a hazardous enterprise has a "nondelegable duty to assure that the activity does not cause harm."

The theory goes well beyond anything that has been accepted by American courts, which have traditionally kept narrow interpretations of product liability. Nevertheless, many legal experts say the Indian courts would be under heavy pressure to accept the theory.

The theory holds that a multinational corporation controlling a majority interest in a hazardous enterprise has a "nondelegable duty to assure that the activity does not cause harm."

The theory goes well beyond anything that has been accepted by American courts, which have traditionally kept narrow interpretations of product liability. Nevertheless, many legal

Ecuadoran Leader Asked To Resign by Legislature

Reuters

QUITO, Ecuador — Congress on Thursday called on President León Febres Cordero to resign, accusing him of violating the constitution and provoking his 12-hour abduction last week by air force commandos through intransigence.

The Congress, which is dominated by the leftist opposition, approved 38-29 a nonbinding resolution urging the president to quit in favor of Vice President Blasco Peñafiel.

A spokesman for Mr. Febres Cordero said Thursday: "The resolution has neither constitutional, legal nor moral value." United Press International reported. He said there was "no way" the president would resign and that he considered the motion as "advice from the enemy."

The meeting of Congress closed without the introduction of an impeachment measure, which some deputies had threatened and which apparently did not have the required support of a two-thirds majority.

Ecuador's military high command has publicly backed the conservative president and warned against an impeachment trial.

The resolution approved Thursday accused Mr. Febres Cordero of violating human rights, depriving people of the right to vote, aggressing against Congress and refusing to enact its decisions.

It also accused him of provoking his abduction by air force paratroopers at the Taura base near the port city of Guayaquil last Friday. Two of his bodyguards were killed and five wounded in the attack during an awards ceremony.

In return for Mr. Febres Cordero's release, the mutineers forced the president to authorize the freedom of General Frank Vargas Fazos, who had been jailed after organizing two rebellions last March.

Congress had voted an amnesty for General Vargas last September, but Mr. Febres Cordero refused to enact it. Many congressmen felt it was this refusal that precipitated the current crisis.

Mr. Febres Cordero, before being released, signed a promise not to retaliate against those who abducted him and 40 of his aides.

However, on Thursday, an army C-130 transport plane flew the 74 air force commandos who seized Mr. Febres Cordero from Taura to Quito. A government spokesman said they were being transferred to units of the parachute regiment in Latacunga and Quito.

The presidency minister, Patricio Quevedo, denied that the air force parachute commando unit was to be disbanded, as Mr. Febres Cordero had told journalists on Wednesday.

Attorney General Guillermo Morán Morbiono announced Wednesday that he had instructed military and civilian judges to open a criminal investigation into the abduction.

Mr. Morán said that he made the decision after consulting with Mr. Febres Cordero and did not feel bound by the president's word not to punish his kidnappers.

He said that the president made a "personal commitment" to the rebels "with a gun pointed at his chest."

"How can a prosecutor stand on the sidelines, indifferent to this crime that has outraged public opinion?" he asked reporters.

"It is up to the president to defend his own word of honor," Mr. Morán added. "I have an obligation to defend the law."

A senior Ecuadorian official told the Los Angeles Times that Mr. Febres Cordero had gone along with both of Wednesday's measures under strong pressure from the military high command. But two junior officers said that the actions raise the risk of a new rebellion in the air force's lower ranks.



President Febres Cordero and his wife waving to supporters at the presidential palace.

Jobless Pay Ruled Out in Pregnancies

By Al Kamen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that federal law does not require states to pay unemployment compensation to women who take pregnancy leave and then lose their jobs.

The court, ruling Wednesday in a case affecting four states and the District of Columbia, said that the 1976 Federal Unemployment Tax Act requires only that all workers who leave their jobs be treated equally and that pregnancy not be treated differently from other disabilities.

The ruling involved Linda Wimberly, a cashier at a J.C. Penney Co. store in Kansas City, Missouri, who took a leave of absence in August 1980 to have a baby. She asked to return a few months later but was told there were no jobs.

State officials turned down her request for unemployment compensation because, under Missouri law, workers are entitled to unemployment compensation only if the job loss is the result of a work-related illness or disability or an employer's decision to lay off workers.

Pregnancy is treated as an illness or other condition that is not job-related, state officials said, and no benefits may be paid.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, writing for the court in *Wimberly v. Labor and Industrial Relations Commission of Missouri*, upheld the state's judgment, ruling that federal law does not require states to pay special benefits to pregnant workers.

"Under Missouri law," Justice O'Connor wrote, "all persons who leave work for reasons not causally connected to the work or the employees and disqualified from receiving benefits."

"To apply this law," she stated, "all that is relevant is that she stopped work for a reason" that was not work-related.

The legal reasoning in the ruling, although seen as a defeat for pregnant workers, is not in conflict with a Supreme Court ruling last week in a pregnancy-disability case that was hailed as a victory for pregnant workers.

That California case, the court said that a federal anti-discrimination law did not prevent states from requiring special job reinstatement protections for pregnant workers.

Both rulings see the federal laws as minimum standards that the states must meet and that the states are free to exceed.

In Wednesday's decision, the court said that Missouri may deny unemployment compensation to all workers whose disabilities were not job-related, provided they do not treat pregnancy leaves differently from other non-job-related leaves.

Soviet to Stop Jamming Of Most Western Radio

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is halting jamming of Russian-language broadcasts of most Western radio stations but will continue to jam the U.S.-financed Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, Soviet sources said Thursday.

The sources said the decision was being announced at information meetings for Communist Party members and officials, although it has not yet been made public.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, confirmed Thursday that Russian-language transmissions of the British Broadcasting Corp. were no longer being jammed.

He declined to say which other stations had been affected by the decision.

"The withdrawal of jamming of the BBC is a demonstration of the extension of glasnost," he said at a news conference.

Glasnost, or openness in discussing problems and in decision-making, has been adopted as a policy by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The BBC said Wednesday night that jamming on its Russian-language service wavelengths had stopped.

U.S. officials in Moscow said

that as of Thursday morning, Russian-language broadcasts on the Voice of America were still being jammed. But the officials said they had heard reports that jamming was soon to be lifted.

It could also not be immediately determined whether Russian-language broadcasts by The Voice of Germany and The Voice of Israel had been affected by the decision.

Jamming of foreign Russian-language broadcasts by the Soviet authorities had been common until the signing in 1975 of the Helsinki Final Act, the high-water mark of détente, when it was lifted. It was resumed in 1980 during the rise of the Solidarity trade union in Poland.

Mr. Gerasimov said that the Munich-based Radio Free Europe, which broadcasts to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Baltic States, and Radio Liberty, which broadcasts in Russian and other languages of the Soviet Union, "deserve to be jammed."

He said radios "of the incendiary type and which employ traitors to their native land to protect themselves with the Helsinki Act."

Both Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty employ émigrés and exiles from the Soviet Union and the Communist bloc.

Benjamin Levich, a Russian Chemist Who Won Fight for Visa, Dies in U.S.

By Thomas W. Ennis
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dr. Benjamin G. Levich, 69, a physical chemist who won a six-year effort to emigrate from the Soviet Union, died Monday of cardiac arrest in Englewood, New Jersey.

Dr. Levich was the founder of physicochemical hydrodynamics, a field of science that brings together several disciplines. He was regarded as the most prominent Jewish scientist to be permitted to leave the Soviet Union when he and his wife, Tanya, received exit visas in 1978, six years after applying.

In 1974, the couple's sons, Evgeni and Alexander, were told they could leave. They did so in 1975.

Dr. Levich was a professor at Moscow University when he applied in March 1972 to leave for Israel. He was told he could not go because he had been privy to nuclear secrets. Dr. Levich was dismissed from his teaching post and as head of the Hydrodynamics Institute.

He finally was allowed to leave after an outcry from the international scientific community. In July 1977, more than 100 Western scientists met in Oxford, England, to draw attention to his plight.

Dr. Levich was the only member

of the Soviet Academy of Sciences ever permitted to emigrate, but in 1979 he was dismissed from the academy because he gave up his citizenship to emigrate.

He and his wife went first to Israel. In March 1979, he accepted an invitation to become Albert Einstein Professor of Science at City College of the City University of New York.

Robert Winter, 100, taught English in China

BEIJING — Robert Winter, 100, an American expatriate who taught Shakespeare and the English language to Chinese students for more than 60 years, died last week.

Mr. Winter, a Beijing University professor, was to be buried Wednesday at the Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery.

He grew up in rural Indiana and attended Babaoshan College, where he studied under Ezra Pound. He later studied at the Sorbonne in Paris and in Italy. He taught romance languages at Babaoshan, Northwestern and the University of Chicago, and in 1923 moved to China to teach at Southeastern University in Nanjing.

Mr. Winter was one of the few Western scholars to remain in Chi-

na after 1937 when war started with Japan. He said that he risked his life to prevent the Japanese from plundering the libraries and laboratories.

Charles E. Goodell
Ex-Congressman, Senator

NEW YORK (NYT) — Charles E. Goodell, 60, who shifted from establishment Republican to critic of the Vietnam War and the Nixon administration as he moved from the House of Representatives to the Senate, died Wednesday. He had been a Washington lawyer and lobbyist for the past 16 years.

Mr. Goodell was appointed to the Senate in 1968 by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York to succeed Robert F. Kennedy after his assassination. He served only two years but emerged as a leading critic of the Nixon White House.

Israeli Hospital Strike Ends

TEL AVIV — Approximately 10,000 Israeli hospital employees ended on Thursday a four-day strike that had crippled 33 state hospitals after a court had said it would impose heavy fines.

'Horror' Over Helms's Election

Officials Fear He Will Create Obstacles in Senate Panel

By David K. Shipley
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. foreign policy officials have reacted with dismay to the election of Jesse Helms, the combative conservative from North Carolina, as the ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"It is definitely not seen as a plus," a White House aide said Wednesday. "It does complicate matters." Another official said: "There are a awful lot of people walking around in shock and horror. Things are going to get bottled up in that committee."

The senator has demonstrated

dominated by Democrats, to create obstacles to legislation he opposes.

"Helms is nothing if not a master parliamentarian," one official said. "He knows the Senate rules down to a T."

The senator has demonstrated his skill at attaching something he wants to something the administration wants, or, conversely, by attaching something he opposes to something the Congress opposes.

He will do this, his office said Wednesday, to scuttle Senate approval of two ratified 1970s treaties that limit underground nuclear explosions.

President Ronald Reagan asked the Senate last week to approve the treaties with a reservation that they not go into effect until monitoring measures are improved. This would be done by new on-site inspection procedures.

But Mr. Helms opposes both the administration and the Democrats who are seeking approval of the treaty.

Outside of arms control, Mr. Helms' two other passions are South Africa — he opposed economic sanctions, as did Mr. Reagan — and Latin America, where he preaches more resoluteness against Communists he sees as trying to take over.

He rails against the "foreign policy elite" and the "coalition of the media, the Marxists and the State Department," which, he has said, have tried to destabilize Chile, now ruled by the rightist dictator of President Augusto Pinochet.

"Helms has some key foreign policy interests that he is going to be relentless about," a State Department official said. "But I do think, as far as the rest of the globe is concerned, he will be called to support the administration. He is going to start to feel the responsibility of being responsible to 44 other Republicans — the burden of responsibility."

One of his aides said Wednesday that the White House had offered to find jobs for committee staff members who had been appointed by Mr. Lugar and who now, presumably, would be replaced by Mr. Helms' people.

An aide to Mr. Helms, Christopher Manning, said he had nine positions to fill. Mr. Manning also predicted more civility than liberals expected.

"What they are reacting to is the caricature of Jesse Helms that the liberal foreign policy establishment has lovingly cherished over the years," Mr. Manning said. "I think Senator Helms' critics will not be satisfied."

He did not need to be ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee to accomplish this, and with his party in the minority, officials say, he will not have decisive power.

Reputation on the Foreign Relations Committee to accomplish this, and with his party in the minority, officials say, he will not have decisive power.

In the 1986 case of Ernesto A. Miranda, who was found guilty of kidnapping and rape in Arizona.

The report, prepared by Assistant Attorney General Stephen J. Markman, argued that the legal underpinnings for the decision were flawed and the Supreme Court now seemed receptive to a review.

"It is difficult to see how we could fail in making our case," the report said. "We have at our disposal a uniquely favorable set of circumstances — several decisions by the Supreme Court holding in effect that Miranda is unconstitutional."

It offered an example of a warning that might be used by the police: "You do not have to make a statement or answer questions. However, if you have anything to say in your defense, we advise you to tell us now. Your failure to talk at this interview could make it harder for a judge or jury to believe any story you give later on."

In the 1966 case, the court overturned the conviction of Ernesto A. Miranda, who was found guilty of kidnapping and rape in Arizona.

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ROYAL JORDANIAN

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Bonn's Hostage Crisis

The disastrous consequences of the Reagan administration's attempt to appear the Iranians are now being brought home in a drama being played out in the West German capital.

On the eve of what most Germans expect to be a resounding election victory for Helmut Kohl, the chancellor faces the most agonizing decision of his four years in office — how to deal with terrorist blackmail without either jeopardizing two German lives or doing lasting damage to U.S.-German relations and destroying what remains of Western solidarity in the face of terrorism.

The drama started Jan. 13, when police in Frankfurt, acting on U.S. evidence, arrested Mohammed Ali Hamadei, a Lebanese wanted for murder in connection with the 1985 hijacking of a U.S. airliner. In retaliation, terrorists in Beirut abducted two West German businessmen — apparently the first Germans to be taken hostage in all the years of Middle East terror. The Bonn government has been told that if it accedes to an American request for Mr. Hamadei's extradition, the two will be killed.

Under the impact of the threat, the German authorities hedged their stand and are now giving clear indications that Mr. Hamadei will not be extradited as long as the hostages are held. Bonn officials are taking soundings in Tehran and Damascus to see if there is a chance of securing the hostages' release.

West Germany's policy on terrorism

has been a matter of consensus between the major parties since 1977, when Helmut Schmidt, as chancellor, refused to negotiate for the release of Hanna Martin Schleyer, a leading industrialist, by German terrorists. Mr. Schleyer was killed. It is assumed that the Kohl government will consent to an exchange of prisoners only under the most extreme pressure.

Extradition is another matter. The administration's Iranian adventure has made it much more difficult, even impossible, for Mr. Kohl to extradite Mr. Hamadei. As a Bonn official said, "The Americans have not been very tough themselves — look at Iran." There has been no bickering from Washington.

Nor is the impact of the Iran-contra scandal confined to Bonn. In Paris, a date will be set by Wednesday for a second trial of the convicted terrorist Georges Ibrahim Abdallah on charges of complicity in the murders of American and Israeli diplomats. This is earlier than expected. The French apparently are speeding things up after Mr. Abdallah's friends, who are held responsible for September's bloody bombings in Paris, had warned that they might strike again. The U.S. Embassy, in an attempt to obtain Mr. Abdallah's extradition, became a co-plaintiff in the case and last summer publicly accused the French of softness. The new proceedings are likely to reflect the weakening of the American hand in coping with international terrorism.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

A Stonewall in Motion

Debate over the Iran-contra affair has turned down a blind alley: Should President Reagan apologize or not? Almost daily, some responsible legislator or other calls for him to acknowledge his errors as if a little contrition would cleanse the deeds and put the matter to rest. It won't. Only facts and hard truths will, and these are still not readily forthcoming from the White House. By incompentence or design, the administration seems to have perfected a new kind of stonewalling, stonewalling in motion.

Such a harsh judgment appears almost inescapable just from the news of the last few days. An extraordinary Senate intelligence staff document obtained by The New York Times provides powerful grounds to fault the administration for tardiness, ignorance, arrogance and evasion. Another report reveals that the president has been sidestepping the board that he himself established to examine the activities of the National Security Council staff. The stonewalling may be more deft than during Watergate, but it is still no way for President Reagan to surmount the issue.

Nor will apologies do, without something further. More or less, Mr. Reagan admits mistakes like the "implementation" of a policy of seeking reconciliation with Iranian moderates. The public would be better reassured if he were to acknowledge the silliness of the policy itself. And people would feel better still if he acted as though he wanted to get to the bottom of things.

Apology has become a political ritual since John Kennedy used it to get beyond

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

'Platoon' Meets Rambo

A father inclined to worry about his son finds reason to be grateful for the ultra-realistic Vietnam war movie "Platoon." His 13-year-old is a bit small for his age and has always felt he needed to defend himself against the world. So he was enthralled by the Rambo movies. He loved watching Sylvester Stallone defeat police and enemy armies all by himself.

"He also responded to Clint Eastwood in 'Heartbreak Ridge.' Eastwood plays a marine who takes a bunch of undisciplined kids and leads them to glory in Grenada. That was remarkably clear-cut. As with Stallone, Eastwood's fire always brings down the target, while he dodges enemy fire. The Cubans he kills die so acceptably that he is glad to seal cigars from their bodies. The movie presents the Grenada victory as reinstating the honor of the marines after Vietnam. If I were a marine, I would find that offensive. But it only reinforced my son's plan to join up.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

The Struggle Against Racism

Americans have witnessed significant improvements in race relations since Martin Luther King's call for justice in a speech in Washington in 1963. Much of the dream has been realized, but an ugly hatred persists. In New York, blacks are attacked by whites. In the Boston area and elsewhere, Indochinese refugees are the victims of assault. In the Midwest and the West, neo-Nazis and other bigots spew their anti-Semitic and anti-black vituperations.

If freedom is to be a reality for all Americans, the dream must be lived every day. Americans must not condone, by silence, the increasing acts of racial violence; they must unite against bigots and hate-mongers.

— The Huntsville (Alabama) Times

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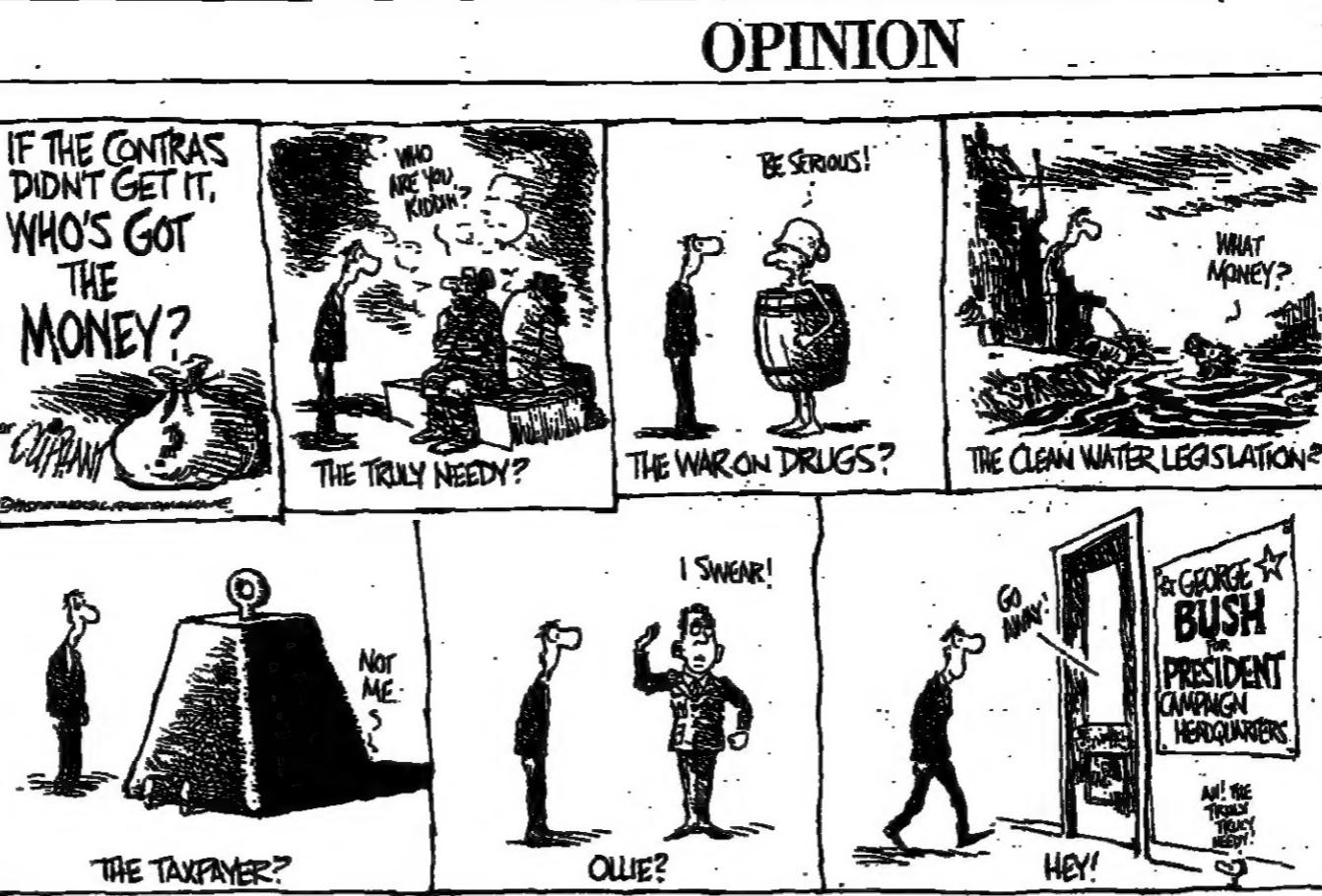
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OPINION

Trade War: A Sobering Precedent

By Gile Merritt

BRUSSELS — What caused the Great Depression of the 1930s? Was it the Wall Street crash of October 1929? No, it was not. Contrary to popular belief, the slump was provoked not by the panicky selling of shares on the days following "Black Tuesday," but by events that occurred the following year.

It was the passing by the U.S. Congress of the Smoot-Hawley Act that ushered in the hungry '30s. And that notorious piece of American protectionism had begun to backfire even before 1930 was out. How America managed to shoot itself in the foot by erecting tariff barriers is a classic example of the perils of protectionism, and the details of the debacle are wholly relevant to the problems facing trans-Atlantic trade today.

American banks had helped finance much of the new economic activity in Europe that followed World War I. When the new, sky-high Smoot-Hawley tariffs were imposed, the early victims included many of those U.S. banks. What happened was that European companies lost their U.S. export markets, and as their sales and then their profits tumbled, they found themselves unable to service their American debts.

In the resulting tide of bankruptcies and defaults, about 5,000 banks in the United States, many of which had survived the tremors of the stock market crash, failed. During 1931, U.S. unemployment went from 4 million to 10 million people, and by 1933, the 16 million Americans who were out of work represented more than a quarter of the labor force.

For reasons we are all becoming uncomfortably aware of, the United States and the European Community countries now appear hell-bent on going down the same road all over again. Unless a compromise intervenes shortly, the end of this month will see the beginning of a tit-for-tar trade war in which the weapons will once again be high tariffs and beggar-my-neighbor export subsidies.

The lesson of the 1930s is that the European and U.S. economies are extremely interdependent, so that shock fired either way across the Atlantic will tend to ricochet straight back. The difference between then and now is that both sides have far greater investments in each other's economies. America's industrial giants are also Europe's leading employers, and in recent years bargaining European investors have snapped up control of literally thousands of U.S. companies.

Trade wars such as the one now brewing are said to be aimed at protecting jobs. Yet non-American inventories are responsible for a significant number of jobs in the United States. It would be shortsighted to inflict injury on parent companies in Europe or elsewhere, for the first to suffer could be their American employees. Moreover, as of about five years ago, America has been receiving more employment from foreign investors than U.S. companies have been creating around the world.

In the present dispute, neither party has much right on its side. The row is over the sort of compensation owed to the United States as a result of the enlargement of the EC a year ago to 12 countries. The Europeans are in the wrong because they never troubled to consult Washington over the likely disruption that bringing Spain and Portugal behind the Common Market's external tariff wall would cause to U.S. exports.

The European Commission, in truth, knew very well that American farm exports would suffer to the tune of \$500 million or so a year, but it preferred to present Washington with a false accomplishment.

The Reagan administration is also in the wrong. It knew that EC enlargement spelled trouble, yet rather than head off confrontation by issuing an informal warning, it waited. Washington's motive was that it had been diligently collecting ammunition against the EC's highly subsidized farm-export trade to use in the coming round of multilateral negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Another point on which America can be reproached is that, so far, U.S. traders have not suffered any loss. Chicago was a good deal sharper than Washington, and in the fall of 1985 took care to clinch the usual sales to Spain of wheat and sorghum well in advance of the Iberian countries' EC accession on Jan. 1, 1986. It is only for 1987 and afterward that U.S. farmers will be losing business.

The upshot is that unless a truce can be arranged in the next week, the Europeans and Americans will start waging a trade war no one can win but both sides will lose.

International Herald Tribune

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: The 'Kaiser Seat'

BERLIN — The "Kaiser Division" of Berlin, which alone of the electoral districts of the capital remained unrepresented by the Socialists, was saved from them at the second ballot [on Jan. 22]. That the Kaiser's residence is within the division gave great sentimental importance to the result. Herr Kaempf, for a long time the Radical holder of the seat, was beaten by a majority of seven. The result is a surprise, as it was regarded as certain that the Socialists, Herr Duewell, would triumph. The Socialists gained ample revenge for the loss of the "Kaiser seat" by enormous gains elsewhere. Their total strength in the new Reichstag has already reached 100. Their most notable triumph is the capture of Cologne from the Catholic Centre. The division gives the "Reds" a majority for the first time in the history of the Empire.

1937: Ban the Cupids?

LONDON — Abuses of the extraordinary marriage of Scotland, particularly through romantic marriages over the avil at Gretna Green, are exposed in a report by the government committee, which recommends that only clergymen, sheriffs and registrars be allowed to officiate at weddings, and that blackmailers and other such scoundrels to Cred should be condemned. The committee began its investigation because of widespread dissatisfaction with the Scottish law by which men and women are considered married if by declaration or conduct they cause others to believe they are man and wife. No religious ceremony or civil procedure is required and no minister or public official need attend. The blackmailers' main booby trap at Gretna Green is regarded as merely a bit of stage dressing to attract moonstruck couples.

Children Shouldn't Pay The Cost of Adults' Wars

By Thomas Hammarskjöld

STOCKHOLM — Ours is certainly not a time of peace. Some 20 wars are raging at the moment. One thing is true of all the battles in the Gulf, in the Horn of Africa, in Angola and Mozambique, in Central America and elsewhere: Civilians are being targeted and the human costs are enormous. More than 90 percent of the casualties are noncombatants. And frighteningly many of the victims are children below age 18.

White Iraq has up thousands of soldiers, many just boys, for a final bloody slaughter. Iraq directs its missiles at Iranian cities in an effort to spread terror. In Borgird, a school was hit and 66 children were killed. These cannot be written off as mistakes; it is a question of systematic violations of internationally agreed standards — deliberate abuses of the Geneva conventions.

There are two striking features in the picture of children in today's wars. One is that minors are recruited as soldiers, some of them younger than 15. (The conflict in Nicaragua uses young teenagers as cannon fodder.) The other is that exposed civilian populations are chosen as targets in retaliation for military actions by armed forces from the same area. (Israeli bombings in southern Lebanon and South African bombings in Angola illustrate the point.) The reported use of "toy" mines in Afghanistan seem to indicate a brazen intention to maim children.

Humanitarian laws have not stemmed this development. Monitoring of violations has not been sufficiently effective. Political reactions have been half-hearted.

Sadly, the Gulf is not unique. The United Nations special rapporteur on Afghanistan recently said that 15-year-olds are being recruited into the Afghan Army. Children in one

The United Nations could do more. The next occasion is the session of its Commission on Human Rights

that opens Monday with a preparatory meeting on an international convention on children's rights. That group will then report to the full commission next month.

The preliminary draft contains an article on the protection of children in war. Unfortunately, its wording is a major disappointment, diluted by representatives of the British and other governments. As it stands, it is less useful than Red Cross standards of 10 years back. Non-governmental groups have, however, requested a new review of this problem, aiming at stricter standards for the protection of minors.

The writer was secretary-general of Amnesty International from 1980 to 1986 and is now secretary-general of Radda Barnen, the Swedish branch of Save the Children. He contributed to the International Herald Tribune.

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Trade War A Sobering Precedent

By Giles Merrin

There Is No 'Right Way' To Rent a Human Womb

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Legal reasoning has an admirable parsimony. It reduces controversies to manageable components. But it can sharpen society's mind by narrowing it, and may be doing so in the New Jersey court contest for possession of "Baby M."

A New Jersey couple wanted a child. For medical reasons, the wife deemed pregnancy too risky. So her husband's sperm was used to inseminate a woman who signed a contract to gestate the fetus for \$10,000. But when the time came for the "surrogate mother" to surrender the infant, she exclaimed, "Oh God, what have I done." What indeed.

But first, what is she? She is not a "surrogate mother," she is the mother, the "natural mother." The court may choose to treat this case as one concerning contracts or custody, but what is at issue is our understanding of the

rented fetal container, the personhood of the woman renting it, matters not.

So if suddenly the fetal container (also known as the "mother") starts acting like a person — "Oh God, what have I done" — she is acting incongruously. The natural bonding between mother and child is made to seem like the mother's caprice, and seems irresponsible in light of her contract. The very idea of what is "natural" comes to seem a gossamer superstition, a concept enshrouding no reasonable restraint on appetites.

The New Jersey couple wanted a child but not a "child of their own," as that phrase is used to mean a couple's child of their flesh made one. If we conclude that the mere desire for a child legitimizes such improvisations as womb rental, we establish a new entitlement, the right of couples to suffer no legal impediment to partial biological parenthood — that is, biological parenthood involving only one spouse. And there will be no grounds for denying the entitlement to unmarried people of whatever character, or to poor women who may allow their bodies to be exploited to satisfy other people's desires.

The desire for children is strong and wholesome, but life offers no guarantees and good things can have prohibitive costs. To prevent such costs in the New Jersey case, the contract should be treated as an unenforceable statement of mutual intentions that no longer obtain. The mother must not be deprived of her baby, to which she is now bonded.

To try to make womb rental harmless merely by expanding the mother's options for consent — by allowing a grace period after birth during which she can decide to keep the child — makes matters worse. It subordinates responsibility to willfulness, and further encourages thinking of children as material goods.

All such contracts should be forbidden as a formalization of commerce in babies, and even voluntary donation of womb for gestation should be forbidden as dehumanizing.

The concept of "dehumanization" is meaningless to people who deny, as the culture increasingly does, the idea of the distinctively human. That concept seems under assault from biochemists, molecular biologists, psychiatrists and others who locate the essence of man in raw material subject to manipulation, unconstrained by any notion of a constant "human good."

The blind assertion of the untrammeled sovereignty of willfulness, served by science, over nature draws all substance from moral philosophy. Philosophy, including political philosophy, which concerns right conduct, must assert sovereignty over manipulative techniques before we learn, too late, this lesson: in some conquests of nature, the conqueror is the defeated.

Washington Post Writers Group.

If the fetal container starts acting like a person, she is made to seem capricious.

"the natural," meaning the right conduct for creatures of our nature.

This argument about the mother's right to retain the child is logically severable from but is conditioned by the Supreme Court's 1973 decision that declared abortion to be a woman's "private right." The father's wishes are not legally germane and the fetus has no more legal status than a tumor.

The 1973 decision gave rise to the legal location that a fetus is "potential life." The biological absurdity of that is today underscored by the development of fetal medicine. A fetus is a living creature on which medicine can work diagnostic and therapeutic marvels. The imperative of the medical ethic is to help where help is possible. Yet moral vertigo results from attempting to reconcile that imperative with the court's decision that a fetus is akin to an appendix — a thing of no moral significance.

And now there is emerging a problematic concept of "fetal rights." Civil authorities have intervened to protect fetuses from acts and omissions by pregnant women; they have ordered unwilling women to undergo cesarean sections; a woman is being prosecuted for the death of her fetus as a result of her disregard of doctors' orders.

The idea of fetal rights is inherently problematic and is, like the application of the medical ethic to fetuses, finally incompatible with the 1973 ruling. That ruling teaches society to consider a fetus as a mere lump of matter that acquires moral significance only when removed from the womb. And if the womb is a

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General News

200 Are Reported Massacred in Lebanon

Washington Post Service

TRIPOLI, Lebanon — The faint-hearted did not dare come out as pro-Syrian militiamen called their names, but crowded in corners with their arms clasped around their wives and children. Some ran out trustingly. Others went to hide in vegetable stalls, while the more adventurous tried to flee.

They were all shot, mostly in the head, according to witnesses, hospital sources and rescue workers.

"Many were in their pajamas and nightclothes and nothing indicated they were fighters," according to one witness, who said he had watched as relief workers cleared away the bodies.

"I brought down 15 bodies from inside the houses," one rescuer said. "Three were women. Women and children were not a direct target but appeared to have been in the way. They all had gunshot wounds in the head."

More than 200 Sunni Moslem fundamentalists, relatives and neighbors are reported to have died in the Syrian-backed sweep into the maze-like slum of Tabhaneh in the northern port city of Tripoli at the end of December.

When it was over, in the view of many observers, a fundamentalist resurgence — one suspected of being linked to the Palestine Liberation Organization — had been averted. Syria, in removing the challenge, had taken a major step toward restoring its recently faltering supremacy in Lebanon.

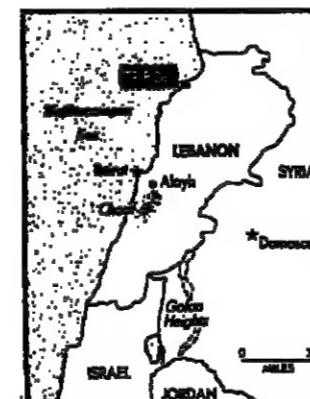
An estimated 300 fighters, mainly from the Arab Democratic Party, the Lebanese Communist Party, the pro-Syrian Ba'th Party and the National Syrian Social Party took part in the dragnet, residents said.

A feeling of terror has gripped Tripoli residents. "What happened was unnatural, and we have to save our heads," a Tripoli businessman said in a hushed conversation in his law office.

The events began with Syrian suspicions of increased activity by Islamic militants with links to the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat. Clandestine preparations for a plot to seize control of a strategic block inside the city in a surprise offensive on New Year's Eve touched off a wave of arrests last month, sources in the Islamic Unification Movement said.

Secular-oriented and leftist Lebanese factions as well as the majority of Tripoli's inhabitants had watched with trepidation the gradual return of the Islamic Unification Movement, which is also known as Tawheed. The group's unchecked influence from 1983 to September 1985 brought a foretaste of Islamic rule imposed by the force of arms and religious fervor.

Summi Moslem fundamentalists, relatives and neighbors are believed to have died in the Syrian-backed sweep into the maze-like slum of Tabhaneh in the northern city of Tripoli.



Shops selling alcohol were dynamited as were women's beauty shops run by male hairdressers. Christian parochial schools were asked to offer Koranic teachings and women were warned against appearing in public without headress or long sleeves. In 1984, the fundamentalists cracked down on the Lebanese Communists in Tripoli, killing at least 50 and driving them out of the city along with other leftist parties.

Although the largest Moslem fundamentalist movement in the Middle East are Shiites, there are prominent Sunnis fundamentalist groups in Lebanon, in Egypt, Asia and elsewhere in the Islamic world.

Lebanon's Sunnis Moslems traditionally have been sympathetic to the plight of the Palestinians. Most Palestinians, except for a Christian minority, are Sunnis. After the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and the crushing blow dealt to the PLO, many young Lebanese Sunnis who had allied themselves with Mr. Arafat's el-Fatah organization out of Arab idealism turned to the Tawheed for religion and what they saw as a purer form of struggle.

On Dec. 18, Sami Turk, a Sunni Moslem fundamentalist commander in charge of recruiting and reorganizing armed underground cells in Tabhaneh, was taken in by Syrian soldiers, according to officials of the National Syrian Social Party.

Irate bands loyal to activist "princes" of Tawheed took to the streets with guns. They shot and killed 15 Syrian soldiers at checkpoints around the city against the will of Sheikh Saeed Shehadeh, head of the Tawheed movement.

The sheikh, a cleric with close ties to Tehran, had denounced the fundamentalist plot to take over Tripoli and described it as "sheer folly that can only bring war and devastation." But his counsel did not prevail.

On top of their occupants by shelling, residents and witnesses said.

The Syrian version of the Tawheed plot was that a number of buildings had been rented as bases and launching points for the armed fundamentalist conspirators.

Syria's military intelligence chief in Lebanon, Colonel Ghazi Kamam, told An-Nida, the newspaper of the Lebanese Communist Party, that fundamentalists had been slipping into Tripoli by boat from the Christian port of Jounieh and from mountain areas in the east.

"Our role was to hunt down the gunmen," he said, referring to Tawheed plotters. "We arrested most of them and those who resisted were killed in the clashes. We struck them in the cradle."

"What happened was not a battle but a cleaning operation," said a Tripoli lawyer.

A survivor and her daughter said the Syrians had come with lists of names. Leftist sources in Tripoli said they had coordinated intelligence information with the Syrians to convince them that they should do something about the infiltration of fundamentalists.

"When my son was called by name, he decided to go out," the woman said. "As soon as he walked out the door they shot him." Her husband followed and was also killed. Unlike the son, he was not a member of the Tawheed, she said.

Analysts Reject Iraqi Charge Against U.S. Satellite Data

By Patrick E. Tyler
Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD — Western officials who have analyzed intelligence data from last year's Iranian victory on the Faw peninsula say there is no evidence to support Iraqi charges that the United States supplied misleading satellite data to the losing Iraqi forces.

A senior Iraqi official, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, alleged in recent newspaper interviews that the United States deliberately misled Iraq in what he suggested was an effort to prolong the six-year war.

However, in a country where Western diplomatic missions focus intensely on the war, the consensus among military analysts is that U.S. intelligence information prior to the campaign for Faw, a strategic peninsula extending into the Gulf, was sound.

Mr. Ramadan's public remarks have caused some resentment in embassy offices that have been monitoring the conflict and assist-

ing Iraq in its battlefield intelligence efforts, sources in Baghdad said.

These analysts said the battle for Faw was a classic example of an attacking force capitalizing on a weakness in an opponent's inadequate defenses and that Mr. Ramadan, who commands the People's Army, a militia whose forces lost at Faw, has sought to transfer the blame for the military failure to the United States.

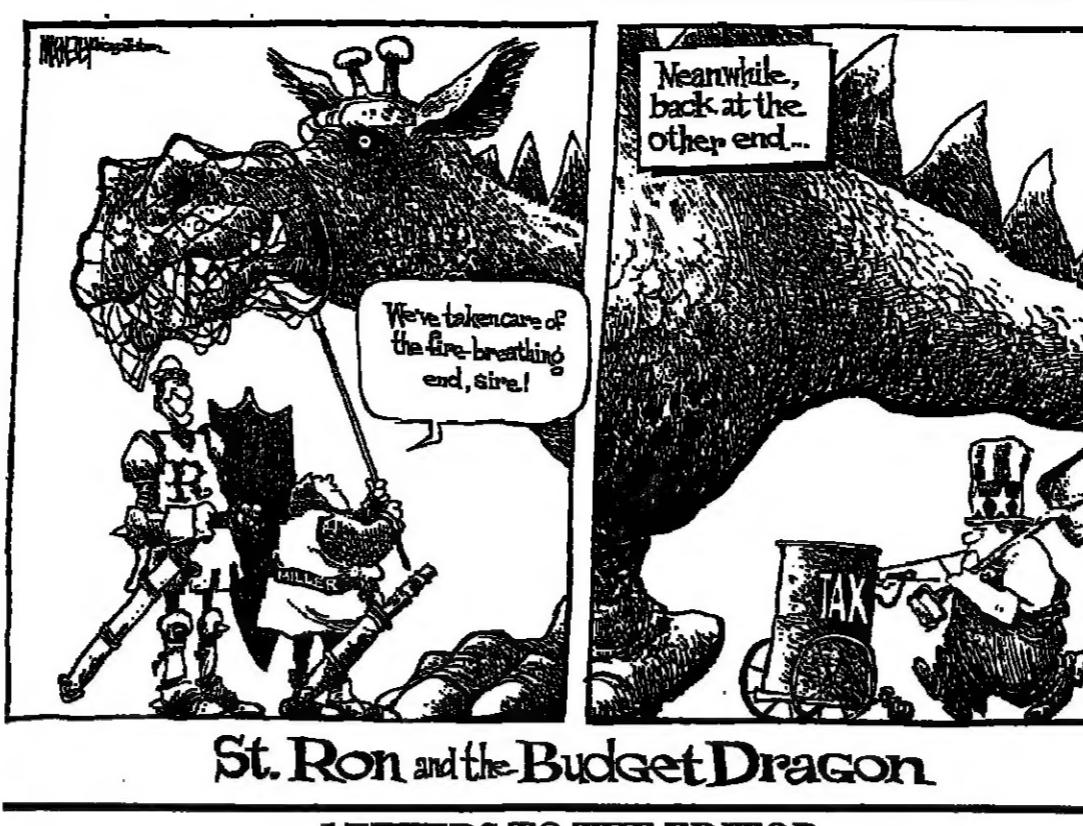
"Ramadan was obviously embarrassed because it was the People's Army troops who cracked and folded at Faw," said one senior Western official.

The battle for Faw occurred last February when Iranian forces infiltrated and then overran a portion of the southernmost tip of Iraq near its border with Kuwait.

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DEATH NOTICE

ETHEL S. CANADE
died in Paris on 19 Jan. 1987.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bias in the Computers

Roger Collis's article "Games Airlines Can Play With Reservation Systems" (Tuesday, Jan. 13), while interesting and informative, was remiss on one point.

It is not enough to suggest that the customer sit down with his travel agent and ask for an explanation of the methodology behind computerized reservation systems. Many bookings are now made by phone or directly with airlines and, as Mr. Collis observed, they will increasingly be made via home computers, linked to industry data bases.

What is more important from the passenger's viewpoint is that all reservations systems, including those being developed for home computers, clearly indicate the basic criteria used for display — that is, the main factors that determine the schedule offered to the passenger. Is a particular computer system hosted by several airlines or by one? In the latter case, are airline's flights given priority — by shortest time from origin to destination, or with priority given to direct connections using one airline or one flight number?

A number of simple actions would help. All reservations systems should have a "key" that clearly explains the main criteria for flight selection. Travel agents and airlines should agree, through a memorandum of understanding, to provide this key to customers who request it. Passengers should be educated to problems of bias and the need to request the key criteria.

Perhaps when used by The Post or the U.S. State Department, the word "democracy" means brutal dictatorships that open their countries to Western investment and exploitation, just as "stability" means stability for capital, and "freedom" means freedom to loot and plunder. Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. once said,

"The desire for children is strong and wholesome, but life offers no guarantees and good things can have prohibitive costs."

GEORFFREY LIPMAN,
Executive Director,
International Foundation of Airline
Passenger Associations, Geneva

Democracy by Force

On Jan. 10 you published a Washington Post editorial, "Ideas for a Latin Opening," which said that the United States was "working through the contras to restore democracy in Nicaragua." Even President Reagan has said that the United States would continue to wage war against Nicaragua to "restore democratic rule." Since Nicaraguans have spent most of this century under U.S.-supported oligarchies, one must ask what it is that Mr. Reagan and The Post want to "restore."

Whatever it is, the United States has restored it many times before by overthrowing constitutionally elected governments to oust tyrants. Consider the case of Brazil, where an elected government was overthrown by a U.S.-backed coup in 1964. Lincoln Gordon, the U.S. ambassador to Brazil at the time and later assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, called this "the single most decisive victory of freedom in the mid-20th century." The coup instituted a murderous military dictatorship that Mr. Gordon praised as "totally democratic" and "the best government Brazil ever had."

If by some miracle (or direct U.S. invasion) the contras succeeded in coming to power in Managua, one would hear similar drivel from Washington. Perhaps when used by The Post or the U.S. State Department, the word "democracy" means brutal dictatorships that open their countries to Western investment and exploitation, just as "stability" means stability for capital, and "freedom" means freedom to loot and plunder. Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. once said,

"The desire for children is strong and wholesome, but life offers no guarantees and good things can have prohibitive costs."

WILLIAM E. FASON,
Marburg, West Germany

War and Morality

It is Peregrine Worsthorne's morality — not to speak of his logic — that stands on its head, in "Thermonuclear Morality" (Other Comment, Jan. 6). The way to avoid thermonuclear war is to be true to common morality. If we disregard our common moral code, we will increase the probability, in the end, of not avoiding a thermonuclear war.

PIETRO MANES,
Milan

Have to Mullah It Over

Mistakes were indeed made. Having assembled Doonesbury's clues to the Iran-Iraq puzzle, we appear not to have Khomeini closer to the truth.

SARAH MCCLURE,
London

For Further Guidance

I would like to see the horoscope in your newspaper. You print comics and crosswords; you and your readers would profit if you included a horoscope.

DEBBI LEITH,
Gaborone, Botswana

the United States Senate, that it had scuttled the housing bill.

I asked Mr. Frank if he did not see the danger implicit in the destruction of the "other body" euphemism. "Oh, you mean that we would have to start calling a tax hike a tax hike, or that Reagan would have to call a hostage deal a hostage deal?" he replied. "Don't worry," he said. "Logic is not binding on a legislative body."

That's easy for him to say. But when a 200-year-old euphemism is swept aside as casually as a cobweb, no euphemism is safe. And without euphemism neither America nor its government can survive.

What happens to preparedness if Americans go back to calling the Department of Defense the War Department? Will the Peacekeeper missile be rechristened the Superkiller?

What happens to free enterprise (a nice euphemism itself) when "restructuring the corporation" is redefined accurately as "selling off assets"? What happens to unions when "job security" is labeled "featherbedding"?

What happens to diplomacy when "frank discussions" become the shouting matches they are? What happens to journalism when "reliable sources" are reduced to "gossips' charter"?

What happens to social policy when "entitlements" are called handouts, or to environmental legislation when the Solid Waste Disposal Act has to be retitled... well, whatever.

No, the House will rue the day: It is only a matter of time until its "district work periods" are called vacations, "overseas trips" become junkets and "honorary" for speeches to lobbyists are labeled as payoffs.

Every euphemism in the United States is now on the endangered-species list. To preserve a record of these cherished names and phrases, I have volunteered to serve as acting president of a nonprofit group called Safeguard America's Vital Euphemisms, or SAVE. You may submit the euphemisms you cherish to me

EUROPEAN TOPICS

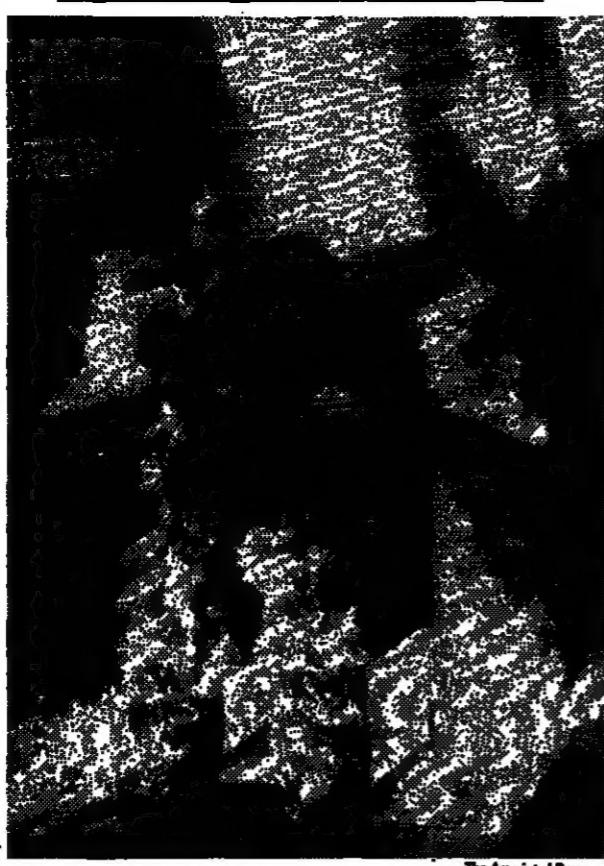
France to Postpone New Nationality Law

Apparently bowing to public pressure, France's justice minister, Albin Chalandon, announced last week he would postpone the introduction of a new law that would change the requirements for becoming a French citizen. Mr. Chalandon said the law would have to be "remodeled" and submitted to "large consultation," possibly in the form of a referendum.

Numerous groups, including the Socialist Party, religious leaders and human rights organizations, opposed the bill, which would abolish the right to automatic citizenship for the children of foreigners born in France, provided the offspring lived in France for at least five years. The measure would have required such people to apply for citizenship before a judge.

The extreme-right National Front was the only political party to protest the postponement, saying the conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac had "once again gone back on a commitment."

Dutch Jewish Project Gets Austrian Gift



FIREPROOF BEAUTY QUEEN — Beverly Benson, 18, the reigning Miss Manchester, successfully tested a new fireproof costume in the northwestern English city.

Netherlands not only as a goodwill gesture but as an attempt to improve Austria's image after last year's controversial election of Kurt Waldheim to the presidency. Mr. Waldheim has been accused of serving in a military unit that was involved in war crimes. But "most of all," according to the Rotterdam daily NRC Handelsblad, it is "an honest attempt by a large group of Austrians who were not Nazis to purify relations with a country like the Netherlands."

Around Europe

Austria's constitutional court has approved three national referenda

on the future of nuclear power.

The vote, which would amount to a choice for or against nuclear power plants, must be held this spring unless parliament alters current policy. After the Soviet nuclear disaster at Chernobyl last April, Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's Socialist Party renounced nuclear energy and said it intended to phase out the country's three existing plants. But Mr. Craxi may have trouble drawing up a new energy bill because three out of the five coalition parties, including the Christian Democrats, favor the nuclear option. According to a recent opinion poll, 72 percent of Italians say they oppose nuclear energy.

Moscow's first cooperative cafe is to open soon in a house once owned by the Russian aristocrat Prince Trubetskoy, the weekly Literary Gazette reports. Five people will run the 70-seat cafe and do all the work, from buying food to cooking and serving it. A state cafe of comparative size would employ 25 persons, the weekly says.

The team, which plans to work 12 hours a day, will be able to keep the profits. The five expect to earn \$30 to 400 rubles (\$435 to \$380) a month, twice the average salary. The opening date has not been set yet.

— SYNTSEK LOOKEN

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Belgium Promises EC a Strong Presidency

Genscher: Moderate Rides High
Attacks by Strauss Fuel the Foreign Minister's Support

By Robert J. McCannery
Washington Post Service

GUMMERSBACH, West Germany — Four years after his Free Democratic Party barely won enough votes to gain seats in parliament, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher appears to be riding a wave of support for his moderate policies to a fifth term in his post after Sunday's election.

In a race in which the most polarized foreign policy disputes have been within the ruling coalition, Mr. Genscher has taken advantage of fears that Chancellor Helmut Kohl's rightist supporters could gain too much influence in Bonn.

Outlining his country's priorities to the European Parliament, Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans said he accepted that Belgium was taking over at the "moment of truth" for the community.

He cited the debate over EC reforms and changes in its farm policy as "burning issue," adding, "What is at stake is quite simply the future of our community."

The EC faces a budget shortfall this year of as much as \$4.4 billion, largely due to an out-of-control farm subsidy system.

The president of the Executive Commission, Jacques Delors, is touring EC capitals in an attempt to garner support for larger contributions from members.

Mr. Tindemans told the Parliament he would not prejudge the outcome of those talks, but ruled out the possibility of any new cash unless there were tighter controls on spending.

"If resources are to be found, the community must show itself capable of husbanding resources," he said, adding that he believed recent agreements to limit beef and dairy output had shown that there was a will to make tough decisions.

Speaking afterward, Mr. Delors pledged the recent fall of the U.S. dollar for exacerbating EC-US trade tensions and said that Europe had to tell Washington it would not pay for problems the United States had itself created.

"It is quite impossible for Europe to carry on in the face of this blackmail," he said, and called for a common approach by European countries toward the dollar.

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prime minister of Bavaria, is known to want to succeed Mr. Genscher as foreign minister. The Free Democrats and the Christian Social Union are at the opposite ideological poles of Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition.

Mr. Strauss attacked Mr.

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January 23, 1987

WEEKEND

International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE LONDON

Russian Treasures at the Barbican

A Russian season at the Barbican Centre, opening on Jan. 29, has as its major elements an exhibition of treasures from the dress collection of the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad (to April 26) and a festival of the music of Igor Stravinsky, his contemporaries and predecessors (to Feb. 22), and also encompasses the fifth anniversary of the Barbican, which falls on March 3. "Russian Style 1700-1920" comprises about 300 items ranging from the wardrobes of the Imperial family and court, mostly of the 19th century, but also including 18th-century clothes worn by Peter the Great, who introduced the Russian style for European monarchs, and by Catherine the Great. Costumes from various regions is also included, as represented include Russians unknown in the West, such as French courtesans as Worth, Portuguese attire, whose gowns were imported. Stravinsky Festival includes 17 symphony concerts, an exhibition, video screenings and a seminar, and involves the collaboration of the London Symphony Orchestra and the Guildhall School of Music and Drama, under the artistic direction of conductor Gennady Rozhdestvensky. The core of the festival is six LSO concerts, each of which includes a major Stravinsky work juxtaposed with major works of the same year by other composers — among them Elgar, Shostakovich, Britten, Bartók, Debussy, Gerstwin, Prokofiev, Ravel and Walton. Luncheon concerts, evening layer performances, and concert performances of stage works by the Guildhall are included.

MADRID

"Mefistofele" Opens Opera Season

A new production of Boito's "Mefistofele," with the Russian bass Yevgeny Nesterenko in the title role and Montserrat Caballé as Margherita, opens the 1987 season of the Teatro Lírico Nacional La Zarzuela Feb. 4. Romano Gandolfi will conduct, with Emilio Sagi as the stage director and Toni Businger the designer. Other performances are scheduled for Feb. 7, 10, 13 and 15.

NEW YORK

Two New Ballets by Martins

Two new ballets by Peter Martins have entered the repertoire of the New York City Ballet in Paris, "Ecstatic Orange," a 10-minute piece that takes its name from the score by the 25-year-old American composer Michael Torke. Anna Kisselgoff, in The New York Times, said "Les Petits Riens" was "rich in choreographic detail" and marked by "total refinement achieved through complex partnering." Several other performances are scheduled in the company's current season, which ends Feb. 22.

VIENNA

Operatic Experiment

The Vienna State Opera begins a new enterprise with the opening of an experimental theater in the Künstlerhaus Jan. 27 with a production of "Die Weiße Rose" ("The White Rose") by the East German composer Udo Zimmermann. The work, for two singers and 15 instruments, has a libretto by Wolfgang Willemschek based on the reflections of Sophie and Hans Scholl, the Munich students executed during the war for circulating anti-Nazi leaflets. The composer conducts, Heinz Lukas-Kindermann stages the work and the designer is Dietrich Schöras. Several other performances are scheduled through Feb. 15. The new venture is intended to give new music and young talent public exposure, according to Staatsoper director Claus Helmut Dres. Other operatic and dance productions are planned in the Künstlerhaus this season.

20th Century Art: From Places In The English Mind



by Polly Devlin

LONDON—There is a marvelous line in King Lear when the mad old King has a moment of the most perfect sanity. "Then let them anatomize Regan; see what breeds about her heart."

The show at the Royal Academy from now until April, "British Art in the Twentieth Century," subtitled "The Modern Movement," is an idiosyncratic, opinionated anatomy of what breeds about that mysterious thing gnawing at the reluctant heart of England — its modern art.

It is a show at once intimate and exclusive, 300 works by 70 artists, a topography of love, energy, amplitude and despair, resourcefulness and genius. Surely no other country surely has had so ambivalent an attitude toward its artists — whether poets, writers, painters, sculptors or musicians — as has England. They aren't geniuses, for a flying start. The British art that has always found patronage and favor has been pictures of horses, pictures that tell a good Anglo-Saxon story, or pictures that caught the likeness — requirements that never precluded genius, witness Stubbs, or Constable or Turner.

Then there are the famous given attributes of British art, the myths and clichés that have clogged its reality for years: the amateurishness, the eclecticism — however creative or diverse, the decent nostalgia, the lack of national self-confidence, the national tendency to rebuke romantic aspiration and affiance, and the most prevalent old chestnut of all, the national ten-

dency toward inferiority in the arts coupled with deference toward the artistic continentals; in other words the advantage of being foreign, which rode uneasily with the national tendency toward xenophobia.

None of these characteristics is evident in this brilliant and glowing exhibition, which is both an asseveration and a celebration of the hinterland of the world that is England.

Nevertheless it has had a sharply divided response from both the critics and the public — the sheep and the goats, you might say. The goats seem to be fueled by an angry reluctance to admit the evidence in front of their own eyes of a manifest national genius for painting; the sheep glad for the return of the recognizable English landscape and English animal.

In fact this show has much more to do



Above left, 'The Spanish Fan,' by Mark Gertler; above, "Two Sisters," by Stanley Spencer, and left, 'Mask,' by Henry Moore.

with interior landscapes, the places of the mind, as it has with actual landscape; as much to do with dreams as with common language, with individuality as with singeing of a clan. And yet at the end of it one comes away with a sense of indomitable Englishness, kind of tenacity to do with rock and birthstones.

The subtitle "The Modern Movement" is among the glories of this show, wrote at the end of his life. "The special quality of the English countryside has helped shape the English character . . . it is forms which I have come across in the natural world which have shown me how to interpret the human body," and the organizers of the exhibition argue, in their intent and their choice, for the expressive figurative tradition that they see as being clearly the central achievement of postwar British art.

The subtitle "The Modern Movement" is a two-edged device. It enables the show to be organized with a vital chronological line of energy that binds it together and yet allows for exposition of the various movements that have propelled British art throughout this century. Indeed, walking through the many small rooms of this show, one gets not only a palpable sense of the shaking urgencies of each decade but also of the afflictions and legacies of history.

Of course the obverse of all this marshaling is that the paintings en masse are in danger of being seen as emergent objects linked in an almost Darwinian pro-

cess, the same paintings, as it were, evolving, adapting, developing, and returning at the end — now — to the primeval, as in Barry Flanagan's amorphous bronze elephant or Richard Long's mud wheels painted directly onto the wall.

The subtitle also means that the organizers can, with impunity, purport to show British art in the 20th century while excluding some of its most famous practitioners — like Ayrton, Reg Butler, Robyn Denny, Philip King, John Minton, William Scott, Ruskin Spear, John Bratby, any of that strange troupe, the Ruralkists, and many others.

The show is a revelation. The sweep, the scope this visual poetry that comes speaking of the walls about the state of the nation, the lapses of the century, the human condition. And from the very first picture it reeks of the 20th century. There seems little hinting of earlier traditions, little feeding of the lump of earlier movements. For although many of these painters continued in the tradition of working in brotherhood, each painter has an individual voice. Many arrive at their own epiphanic moments, formalizing their autobiographies and biographies and endowing them with significance so that the minor art of painting becomes the major art of loving, an art in which some, like Frank Dobson, Epstein, Matthew Smith, Kitsui, Auerbach, Sickett and many others become masters, and many others.

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Continued on page 8

Shaw's Plays Still Talk, Talk, Talk to Today's Audiences

by Michael Holroyd

London — George Bernard Shaw's contemporaries would have been astonished to know that his plays were still being performed around the world toward the end of the 20th century. A laywright was the last thing they considered him to be. If theater reviewers agreed on nothing else, they were certain he could not write for the stage. "The trouble of course," explained Ibsen's translator, William Archer, "is he is not at all a good dramatist." Not that GBS wasn't capable, they all agreed, of some excellent fooling a formless way — if only he had taken to comic opera he was telling what he might have achieved.

Though politicians enjoyed his plays, the literary and music establishment preferred to honor him for his wit. He should have gone into politics, many writers — even the church, where he would have made "a tit for a tit" — Shaw himself summed up the following statement of youth of a famous actor-manager: "Any other than that of dramatic author I should expect to achieve a high measure of success."

Intellectual downgrading of Shaw's plays persisted his life. A number of writers, such as the P. Taylor, who described him as "the greatest writer who has ever been," were responsible for spinoffs to his prefaces at the expense of others like George Orwell, pointed to "one or it" as being his best work; while Desmond and Ibsen, in the birth of the theatrical man, remarkable music critic.

Obituaries critics were still observing able to create enteraining prose extravaganzas on human emotions, but on old piles of critical statistics. Sometimes his comedies of farce and sermon — were "almost they were not in the mainstream of theater to the past."

You had however set itself somewhat how was it possible that these tragically not plays, continued

to hold audiences in the theater? When Richard Mansfield, who created a triumph in America with "The Devil's Disciple," criticized "Candida" for being (like the author himself) "talk, talk, talk," Shaw accepted this as the purest compliment, adding that the best ballet tended to be dance, dance, dance, and the finest opera he had heard merely a series of musical notes.

During his theatrical career Shaw had enjoyed three peaks. The first occurred when King Edward VII broke his chair in the Court Theatre laughing at "John Bull's Other Island" and sent Shaw's reputation spinning high into the air. It had been difficult for him to recover his popularity after that, though "Major Barbara," "Getting Married" and "Misalliance" appeared long-winded attempts to do so. But with "Pygmalion" just before World War I, and "Saint Joan" in 1923, he scored two popular and critical successes that were credited to two remarkable actresses, Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Sybil Thorndike, who were congratulated on overcoming various Shawian obstacles in achieving these successes.

Shaw's last long-running play was "The Apple Cart," first performed at the end of the 1920s. He was to live 20 more years, and in Shawian style he seemed to enjoy, while still buoyantly alive in his 80s and 90s, the trough in public esteem that often follows a writer's death. The revival of his reputation and the revision of critical consensus began after the publication of Eric Bentley's original little book on GBS in 1949 and Shaw's death the following year.

For years GBS had been conducting his own uneventful publicity campaign. Bentley's book, on the other hand, revealed that under all the Shawian bravado, the orchestration for trumpet and big drum, Shaw's thought was surprisingly subtle and melodic. Critics began listening with a new attention, discovering, now that he was dead, how extraordinarily modern and ambiguous some of his theatrical writings sounded.

Shaw's new reputation in Britain as a 20th-century dramatist — it had never really needed in America — began on March 15, 1965, with Ronald Eyre's production of "Widowers' Houses" at the Theatre Royal, Stratford East. This examination of slum landlordism followed what was known as "the Rachman case," a horrifying court exposé of a criminally administered sub-standard

property empire. Shaw's play suddenly revealed itself as an angry, up-to-date comedy by a practical socialist passionately concerned with current issues.

Shaw's modernity has two separate aspects. The first arises from his political instinct. "Widowers' Houses" had been his first play, and in the 20 years following its production at Stratford East, a new generation of audiences was to become familiar with nearly all his major works and see reflected in them many of its own hopes and anxieties. "Major Barbara," for example, has been reinterpreted as a commentary on the disarmament negotiations between America and Russia. "The Apple Cart" reappeared as an ironic and uncanny reference to Mrs. Thatcher's relationship with President Reagan: "On the Rocks" contained many observations pertinent to the Falklands War; "The Doctor's Dilemma" is a telling comment on the new heart-transplant industry; and what else is the terrible weapon that Shotover broods over in "Heartbreak House" and the ancients in "Back to Methuselah," but a variation of our own Star Wars?

But it was not simply by means of their ingenious topicality that Shaw's plays were being updated. His thought was also discovered to be ahead of its time — and sometimes of ours too. Who has written more radically about the rights of children or fought with such witty persistence for the political equality of women than the author of "The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism?" Jane Lapotaire, who recently starred in the Royal Shakespeare Company's production of "Misalliance," told a reporter: "I'm staggered that the play isn't performed more often — it's very relevant and modern, and it's huge fun . . . Lima is Shaw's idea of what a modern liberated young woman should be — she wears trousers, earns her own living and is not dependent on anyone. I have a lot of similarities with her." This is what Mrs. Pankhurst felt at the beginning of the century about Anne Whitefield in "Man and Superman," which, she said, had strengthened her in the campaign for women's suffrage.

The character of Lima, the Polish acrobat in "Misalliance," not only wears trousers and proclaims her independence, but she makes the most spectacular entrance in the history of drama. "Won't you take off your goggles and have some tea?" the country-house hostess, Mrs. Tarleton, asks her after she has crashed into the conservatory in an airplane. And with that polite inquiry we leave the world of drawing-room comedy which Shaw had paraded with Finziello-like appeals to the audience, and enter the theater of the absurd two years before the birth of Ionesco. "Let me hold the gun for you," offers John Tarleton after a man with a pistol emerges from a portable Turkish bath and fumbles in his pocket for a photograph of his mother.

This surreal humor forms part of Shaw's theatrical instinct, which is the second feature of his profound modernity. On re-examination his early plays (those included in "Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant" and "Three Plays for Purists"), far from being not plays at all, as contemporary critics once proclaimed, turn out to be extremely well-crafted and traditional in structure. But the subject matter (such as prostitution in "Mrs. Warren's

Profession") or the unorthodoxy of the hero (such as the dentist in "You Never Can Tell") was so startling and unacceptable that reviewers overlooked the solid underlying structure and theatrical provenance.

"Mrs. Warren's Profession," for example, was a rewriting of the most famous drama of the day, Pinero's "Second Mrs. Tanqueray," as if composed by Ibsen. "Caesar and Cleopatra," which Shaw began writing in 1898 on Shakespeare's birthday, is a corrective to "Antony and Cleopatra" and "You Never Can Tell" a variation of "As You Like It." "Widowers' Houses" emerged from Emile Augier's "Centaur Dente," as "Heartbreak House" later emerged from Chekhov's "Cherry Orchard."

Only in retrospect has it been possible to see Shaw's affinities with Ionesco, with Pirandello, who praised his "Saint Joan" as the work of "a truly great poet," and with Brecht, whose "St. Joan of the Stockyards" derived from "Major Barbara" and who called Shaw "a terrorist who employs an unusual weapon — that of humor."

Once you begin this game, the connections multiply. The Shawian burling gives us a foretaste of Joe Orton's anti-police humor; the lonely preacher in "Too True to Be Good" and the silenced priest of "John Bull's Other Island" bring us close to the ominous zone of Samuel Beckett; the nursery-rhyme ritual between the Lear-like Shotover and his daughters leads us into the world of T.S. Eliot's "The Cocktail Party."

The theater of Beckett and Pinter accentuates the one remaining difficulty of Shaw's middle and late plays. In their full versions they often seem too verbose to audiences brought up to appreciate short durations and eloquent silences. But that problem is already beginning to diminish in America as his work emerges from copyright protection. By the 21st century directors will be free to cut and experiment with these plays and to orchestrate their peculiar Shawian music for a stage that does not need "The Chocolate Soldier" or "My Fair Lady." How bemused his contemporaries would have been to learn that GBS is still a playwright with a future.

Michael Holroyd has written biographies of Lytton Strachey and Augustus John and is working on one of George Bernard Shaw. He wrote this for The New York Times.



George Bernard Shaw.

مكتبة الأصل

WEEKEND

Domingo's Grand Operatic Occasion

by Henry Pleasants

LONDON — Elijah Moshinsky's new production of Verdi's "Otello" at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, has occupied more space in the news columns of the British press than any new opera production in recent memory. There have been a number of contributing factors.

First, a new production of "Otello" by Sir Peter Hall, with Plácido Domingo in the title role, had originally been scheduled for last January, but was canceled on short notice when Domingo withdrew to devote himself and his voice to the relief of the victims of the Mexico City earthquake, among whom were a number of his relatives. Then Hall, too,

was replaced by Moshinsky, who did not find the sets created for Hall congenial to his own ideas about how Verdi's masterpiece might be staged. He demanded and got new ones at a much publicized and much criticized additional cost of more than \$100,000 (about £150,000).

Then, last month, came the widely publicized Wembley fiasco when Domingo canceled a monster concert at the very last moment, arguing that the ticket prices were too high. For this he is being sued by the promoters to the tune of something on the order of £100,000 and much attendant and mostly unfavorable publicity.

More important than any of these factors, perhaps, is that the Royal Opera has been going through a sticky patch, with disastrous new productions of "The Flying

Dutchman" and "Fidelio" last June and July and, with the amount of its annual government subsidy still in doubt, it has also been the target of criticism from a vocal and volatile faction maintaining that the institution is "stifled" and "old fashioned," perpetuating a tradition of sumptuous star-laden grand opera that is extravagant, irrelevant and obsolete.

Finally, the rare presence of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her husband as guests in the director's box at last Tuesday's premiere was interpreted as a gesture designed to contradict charges of governmental indifference, an interpretation supported by her well photographed visit backstage to

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congratulate the principals at the close of the evening.

How was the performance? Well, it was good, indeed, very good, but paradoxically, in view of all the hoopla, not much in it was new except the sets designed by Timothy O'Brien for Moshinsky's essentially traditional production, and the subtle, insinuating, rather understated Iago of Justino Diaz, and even that impersonation is currently on view in Franco Zeffirelli's recent film of "Otello."

The conductor is Carlos Kleiber, who conducted the 1980 revival of the old Georges Walker production with Domingo singing his first London Otello. The Desdemona is Katia Ricciarelli, who was in the last performances of that production in 1983, again with Domingo. And, finally, Domingo, Ricciarelli and Diaz are all in the film now showing in London.

If what we got, then, was mostly familiar,

it was nonetheless top operatic drawer, with all the principals, the orchestra and chorus in fine form, and with Kleiber revealing even more of the imaginative details of Verdi's wondrous score than he has on previous

equally memorable occasions. The only reservations concern chiefly O'Brien's sets, or rather the single set, constantly altered by the movement of props and backdrop.

The staging is handsome enough, inspired by the great Venetian painters of the 16th century, with enormous backdrop paintings of the Crucifixion, the Descent from the Cross and the Virgin Mary, the stage itself flanked by towering Corinthian pillars. It is all more Venetian than Cypriot, but more importantly, if it is all too big, the effect being to dwarf the performers and lessen the immediacy of the drama for the audience.

What was new and wonderful was the opening storm, with a great cannon pointed at the audience, masses of swirling fog, an enormous scaffolding observation tower and lightning flashing out into the auditorium. Here Moshinsky has achieved in a theater more than Zeffirelli achieved on a seafaring

ship.

Further performances are Jan. 23 and 26.

Henry Pleasants is a London-based writer, who specializes in music and opera. He is the author of several books on these subjects.

'Salome' at La Scala

by William Weaver

MILAN.—The American director Robert Wilson has presented his works in Venice, Rome and at the Spoleto Festival, so he is not exactly unknown to Italians who follow the theater. But his current production of Strauss' "Salomé" represents his debut at La Scala, whose audience is not exactly made up of theater buffs. They have been vociferous in their resistance to Wilson's deeply personal, and original, staging of the familiar opera.

At the same time, a sizable sector of the public was clearly won over by Wilson's work and, at the end, expressed its admiration. La Scala seems to thrive on controversy, and on variety (a revival of Franco Zeffirelli's fairly traditional staging of "Otello" will open in early February).

As one approaches the end of the show, one sees a new mobility of the artistic will. The painters here are not so much interested in pictures of things, as their nature, their substance, almost their consequences. There is a renewal of simplicity resulting in art abraded and rebuffed to a new intensity.

Polly Devlin is a London-based writer and journalist.

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After the "Salomé" premiere, an interval gallery was set up bewilderment: "It's all very beautiful, but we're not educated enough for it." To be sure, anyone trying to find a specific meaning for each of Wilson's countless images — the white rabbit, the mountaineers that move, the bearded old man who seems to have come from a Noah drama — is doomed to frustration and despair. But the images, the movements, the pacing now rapid, now dreamlike and slow, have a hypnotic power. They do not correspond to the opera's text; they do not illustrate the drama, they comment on it, expand it. Many experimental productions of operas confound the meaning to the director's point of view (Wagner was a capitalist, etc.); Wilson does the opposite: He opens the work — and

the viewer's mind, if the viewer collaborates.

Not every scene was effective. The scene of the seven seals saw the Salomé double (dressed like Alice in Wonderland) virtually immobile, with a youth slowly flying up past the backdrop, a scarlet devil coming down and out of a troley, and the bearded old man crowning the stage. An arresting sight, but hardly of commanding the mouse, as the stage contradicted it.

The singers were women in black evening dresses, the men in austere uniforms, all designed by Gianni Versace (who no doubt did the fanciful costumes for the actives). They sang mostly on a small platform rising from stage right. Sometimes they spread out across the proscenium, and John the Baptist was heard, at the appropriate times, from the orchestra pit, his cistern.

Eva Marton, who was to have sung the title role, bowed out during rehearsals, and on opening night was replaced by Monterrat Caballe, much applauded, who was then replaced by the young and gifted if still occasionally immature Carmen Reppel. Heinz Dernesch was a spine-chilling Herod, and Bernd Weidt, a noble prophet. Hermann Winkler's Herod was vocally weak, but expressive. The Italian critics were hard on the unknown conductor, Kent Nagano. In fact, the first part of his reading lacked bite, but he grew in strength as the evening progressed, and the dance and the finale were shatteringly effective, thanks also to the excellent Scala orchestra. In short, a "Salomé" that some may reject, but all will remember.

William Weaver is a writer and translator who lives in Italy.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

VIENNA:

•KlimtHouse.
— To Jan. 25: Gold and Power, Spain in the New World. Collection loan from the Museum of America in Madrid includes art and artifacts from Spain's conquests in America.

ENGLAND:

•Hayward Gallery (tel: 928-5708).

— To Jan. 25: Auguste Rodin: 100 sculptures and 150 works on paper from the Musee Rodin in Paris and Mendon and collections worldwide.

— To Jan. 25: Beyond Image: relief sculptures by the Boyle family.

•Institute of Contemporary Arts (930-6393).

— To Mar. 1: State of the Art examines the current work of 26 artists from America, Europe and Australia.

•Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589-6371).

— To Feb. 1: Eye for Industry: industrial design in Britain of the past 50 years.

— To Jan. 31: Industrial Images exhibits British industrial photography since the 1840s.

•Tate Gallery (tel: 521-1313).

— To June: British and American pop Art: the prints on display from the Tate's collection, include works by Peter Blake, Patrick Caulfield, David Hockney, Jasper Johns, Roy Lichtenstein, Claes Oldenburg, and Andy Warhol.

•National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556-8921).

— To March 22: Elizabeth II: Portraits of Sixty Years; includes both photographs and oil paintings.

— To Mar. 1: State of the Art examines the current work of 26 artists from America, Europe and Australia.

— To Mar. 2: Avant Garde Japan presents 500 works and documents to illustrate Japanese avant garde movements, 1910-1970.

— Jan. 20-Mar. 22: Oskar Kokoschka drawings, 1906-1926.

— To Feb. 1: Eye for Industry: industrial design in Britain of the past 50 years.

— To Jan. 31: Industrial Images exhibits British industrial photography since the 1840s.

•Tate Gallery (tel: 521-1313).

— To Feb. 9: France and Russia in the Age of Enlightenment: 600 exhibits illustrating early 18th century Franco-Russian cultural exchange.

•Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 42-60-32-14).

— To Feb. 7: Exhibition commemorating the centenary of the Statue of Liberty.

•Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 47-23-61-27).

— To Feb. 8: Centenary exhibition of the work of Alsatian artist Jean Arp (1886-1966) brings together examples from collections worldwide of Arp's contribution to such movements as the Blaue Reiter, Dada, the Surrealists, and the Carré et Carré group.

•Pavillon des Arts, Les Halles (tel: 42-33-82-50).

— To Jan. 25: Self Portrait of Germany. Photographs by August Sander.

— To Feb. 1: Joan Miró's paintings — Surrealist, 1930s, and post-war era works — are reunited in this first retrospective of his work since the artist's death in 1983.

•Galerie Zabriskie (tel: 42-72-35-47).

— To Feb. 14: Ten American Contemporary Photographers, an updated version of the gallery's 1977 inaugural exhibition.

•Galerie Isy Brachot (tel: 43-54-22-40).

— To Feb. 31: Retrospective of work of Italian-born artist Domenico Gnoli (1933-1970).

— To Feb. 9: France and Russia in the Age of Enlightenment: 600 exhibits illustrating early 18th century Franco-Russian cultural exchange.

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— To Feb. 1: Jean-Michel Basquiat's painting — Street Art, 1980s — is exhibited in this first retrospective of his work since the artist's death in 1983.

— To Feb. 27: Dian, a Vanished Kingdom of China: 2000 year old art and artifacts from southwest China.

— To Mar. 15: Masterpieces of Japanese Woodcutting.

— To Mar. 22: Jacques Ignace Hittorff: An Architect from Cologne in Paris. Drawings by one of the chief architects of 19th century Paris.

— To Mar. 27: Nationalgalerie (tel: 21-41-98).

— To Mar. 27: Dian, a Vanished Kingdom of China: 2000 year old art and artifacts from southwest China.

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WEEKEND

20th Century Art, at the Met

by Grace Glueck

NEW YORK — The opening of the Metropolitan Museum's Lila Acheson Wallace wing for 20th-century art is not only a major event in the history of the museum, but in the history of New York as a center for modern art. With the \$26 million Wallace addition — housing an international survey of painting and sculpture from 1900 to now — the Met has established, in essence, a separate museum that becomes the fourth big one in Manhattan devoted to the current century. What's more, it provides a grand-scale arena where not only modern but very current art will be seen in a direct continuum with the art of the past — the encyclopedia of objects, hanging over 5,000 years and most of the world's civilizations, that constitute the Met's collections.

Not too many cities in the world, it is true, can claim four sizable museums of modern art. But that allowed for some basic questions are being raised in the art world. Does New York, already saturated with museums, alternative spaces and galleries devoted to the contemporary, need this new entry? Can the Met's holdings in the 20th-century field really stack up against the established masterpieces in virtually every other of its 19 curatorial areas? Shouldn't the Met's 20th-century efforts be more in keeping with its nature as a "masterpiece" institution?

"Our holdings in 20th-century art are spotty and uneven, and we do not pretend that they are comparable to those in, say, European paintings or Egyptian objects," says Philippe de Montebello, the museum's director. "But we have accumulated too many works of art of considerable importance for them to remain buried in storage and placed on view intermittently. We feel that they're worth showing and, over time,

by exposing our weaknesses, we hope to redress the balance."

The wing — a four-story structure at the southwest corner of the museum which will be opened to the public Feb. 3 — is named for the late co-founder of the Reader's Digest, who gave \$11 million toward its \$26 million cost. Outside of a hall for temporary exhibitions, its 50,000 square feet (4,600 square meters) of exhibition space for 20th-century art — including a rooftop sculpture garden, slated to open in June — is much larger than that of the Guggenheim or the

The bulk of the 20th century material consists of American art from early 1900s to World War II.

Whitney and nearly two-thirds the size of the Museum of Modern Art. Its 22 galleries are deployed on three levels: a first floor, entered from the Michael C. Rockefeller wing; a mezzanine, and a second floor, accessible from the André Meyer 19th century European galleries. Among the more spectacular of the new spaces is an indoor sculpture court 135 feet (40.5 meters) long, roofed by a sloping glass skylight 30 feet high at maximum; a temporary exhibitions gallery with a ceiling 22 feet high, and a cluster of flexible rooms for the permanent collection with ceilings that rise to a maximum of 20 feet.

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Thanks in large part to the gift, in 1981, of 67 objects from the collection of Muriel Kallis Steinberg Newman, the Met has a fine nucleus of work by New York School artists of the 1940s, '50s and '60s. And the Alfred Stieglitz collection, given in 1949 by Georgia O'Keeffe, also includes some European works, but most importantly a splendid group of earlier American avant-gardists,



William S. Lieberman, chairman of the Met's 20th century department, and Lowery S. Sims, associate curator in the sculpture court of the new Lila Acheson Wallace wing. Between them is a model of the gallery.

Peter Aaron/ESTO Photographs

including Arthur Dove, Marsden Hartley and O'Keeffe herself, presented in two of the smaller galleries.

But, apart from the Stieglitz contribution, European art of the classical modern period is another story. The Scofield Thayer bequest of 1982 gave the Met a lucky bag of more than 500 paintings, sculptures, drawings and prints on the representational side, with emphasis on the School of Paris, and German and Austrian painters such as Egon Schiele. With works from this bequest and other donors, Bonnard, Braque, Kandinsky, Léger, Matisse and some early Picasso periods — including the 1906 portrait of Gertrude Stein but no Cubist painting — are respectfully represented. A gift of 90 works by Paul Klee came in the same year from the European dealer Heinz Berggruen, and one of the smaller galleries is fittingly devoted to them. There are still enormous gaps, however, in the Met's presentation of European movements from 1906 to 1946 — for example, no Futurism, no Constructivism or de Stijl, and woefully little in the way of Expressionism.

A major part of the first-floor galleries is

devoted to the Met's American paintings

from around 1905 to 1940. This very uneven

melange, 99 percent representational, ranges

from well-known names such as John Sloan,

Grant Wood and John Stewart Curry to

Samuel Halpert, E. McKnight Kauffer and

Loren MacIver. Two early works by Willem de Kooning forecast what's to come on the mezzanine and second floor. On the mezzanine, the sculpture court gives stunning display to massive works by Henry Moore, David Smith, Louise Nevelson, Louis Bourgeois, Ellsworth Kelly and Jim Dine, among others.

The second-floor galleries — beginning with Thomas Hart Benton — document the major movements from 1945 to now. They present some of the big names of Abstract Expressionism (including the great Jackson Pollock, "Autumn Rhythm"), Pop (although major works by its predecessors, Jasper Johns and Robert Rauschenberg, are lacking), Color Field, Minimalism, and 1980s Neo-Expressionism. A "what's new" gallery shows the latest acquisitions, among them paintings by Julian Schnabel, John Alexander, Georg Baselitz, Richard Bosman, Donald Sultan and David True, and sculptures by Mimmo Paladino and Magdalena Abakanowicz.

The Met's Wallace wing is the logical outcome of the soaring interest in modern and contemporary art that began in this country with the rise of Abstract Expressionism in the 1950s and escalated — along with prices — as more and more players got into the game. What motivates the Met, according to statements made by de Montebello, is that it is an "encyclopedia of the arts, and must have all the letters." Some contempo-

rary art will be "classical" in the 21st century, and the Met wants it now, while prices are viable. What's more, he adds, the Met has been "collecting and exhibiting the work of living artists for 50 years."

No one, of course, questions the Met's right — indeed, its duty — to reflect the 20th century as it does every other. But there is also the danger that — in the atmosphere of hype and glitz that suffuses the contemporary art world — there will be increasing pressure on the Met from artists, dealers and collectors who have vested interests in seeing their work in one of the world's foremost museums.

Yet the museum, as a "masterpiece" institution, has accustomed us to qualitative judgments. Given the impossibility, even by the most astute of curators, to make such judgments about the art of the immediate present, some have argued that the Met take a more distanced role in the current scene, focusing on landmark works and allowing the latest and more speculative ones to — well, shift for themselves.

There is no doubt, now that the Wallace wing is up, that its hungry walls will attract the attention of major donors. The challenge, which by the museum's own admission is a long-term one, is to bring the 20th century department up to the level of the rest of the Metropolitan's holdings.

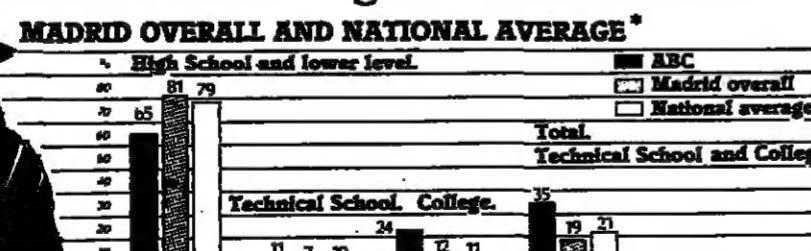
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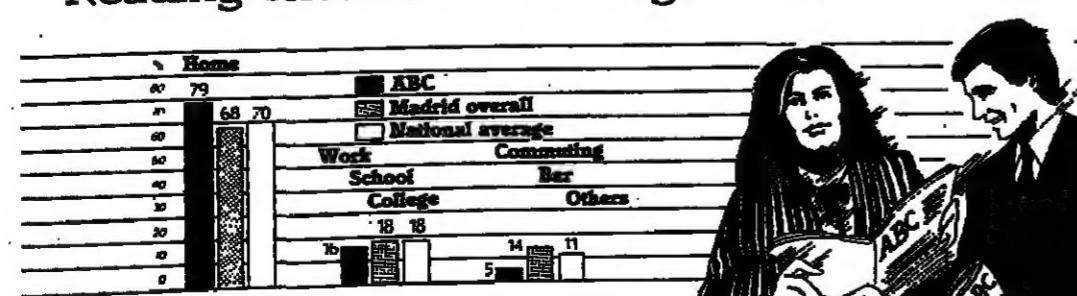
Klee's "Handbill for Comedians," Picasso's portrait of Gertrude Stein, and Lichtenstein's "Stepping Out," are all at the Lila Acheson Wallace wing.

ABC More interesting facts day by day.

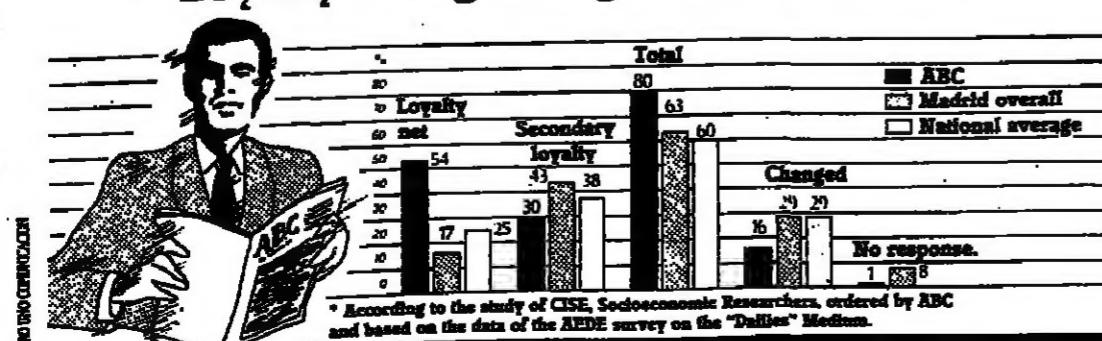
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To our Paris area readers:

The International Herald Tribune invites you and your family to a Paris benefit preview showing of



STEVEN SPIELBERG'S

An AMERICAN TAIL

Tuesday, January 27, 1987, at 6:00 p.m.
Gaumont Ambassade Theater
50 avenue des Champs-Elysées, Paris 8,
followed by a complimentary meal at Burger King.

Proceeds from the evening will help fund the Paris Flame of Liberty — an exact replica of the Statue of Liberty which will be given as a permanent monument, to the people of France.

This event provides an opportunity for families to participate in this expression of French-American friendship, just as thousands of French children and their parents contributed to the original Statue of Liberty a century ago.

The suggested tax-deductible contribution, including the film and meal, is: Adults, 130 francs — Children, 85 francs. Names of all donors, children and adults, will be printed in the IHT.

The 90-minute film, a warmhearted, animated recounting of the American immigrant experience, is in English with French subtitles. Critics have described it as "stunning," "delightful," and "uplifting."

The evening is made possible through the generosity of Universal Pictures, United International Pictures, Burger King and Société Gaumont.



Please return to:

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International Herald Tribune, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex.

Yes, I/we will attend the preview showing of Steven Spielberg's "An American Tail" followed by a meal at Burger King.

Suggested tax-deductible contribution: Adults 130 Frs. Children 85 Frs.

Please make checks to the order of France-America Liberty Fund.

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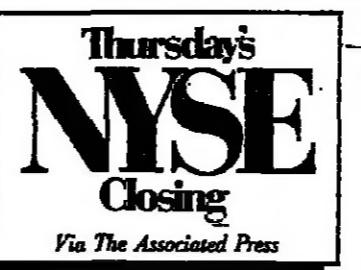
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23-187

NYSE Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per.	Clos.
Philip Morris	25400	125	124	124	+ 14	+ 1%
AT&T	22200	125	124	124	+ 14	+ 1%
IBM	21200	125	124	124	+ 14	+ 1%
PepsiCo	18500	125	124	124	+ 14	+ 1%
Hewlett-Packard	18200	125	124	124	+ 14	+ 1%
Gates	18172	125	124	124	+ 14	+ 1%
Disney's	17212	125	124	124	+ 14	+ 1%
Digital's	16652	125	124	124	+ 14	+ 1%
Ford Motor	16332	125	124	124	+ 14	+ 1%
Chrysler Corp.	15972	125	124	124	+ 14	+ 1%
Philip Morris	15482	125	124	124	+ 14	+ 1%

Market Sales						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per.	Clos.
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	150,440,000					
NYSE prev. day close	152,590,000					
Amex 4 p.m. close	14,780,000					
OTC 4 p.m. close	14,780,000					
OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	150,590,000					
NYSE volume down	20,152,218					
NYSE volume up	7,444,025					
Amex volume up	1,000,000					
OTC volume up	12,444,261					
OTC volume down	27,000,000					

NYSE Index							
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Per.	Prev.	Clos.	
Composite	155.97	153.22	155.97	+ 1.07	+ 1%	155.97	155.97
Industrials	151.20	149.47	151.20	+ 1.04	+ 1%	151.20	151.20
Utilities	150.50	148.75	150.50	+ 1.15	+ 1%	150.50	150.50
Finance	156.44	154.70	156.44	+ 1.19	+ 1%	156.44	156.44



AMEX Diary						
Close	Prev.	Chg.	Per.	Adv.	Decl.	Unchanged
Advanced	256	259	+ 3	1	277	24
Declined	227	249	+ 22	2	24	5
Unchanged	254	249	- 5	1	24	2
New Highs	26	24	- 2	0	24	2
New Lows	24	24	0	0	24	0

NASDAQ Index						
Close	Chg.	Prev.	Adv.	Decl.	Unchanged	Trans.
Composite	391.17	+ 1.62	392.57	1	24	2
Industries	404.54	+ 2.28	404.42	1	24	2
Finance	440.51	+ 1.35	442.42	2	24	2
Utilities	442.10	+ 2.69	442.42	2	24	2
Banks	322.77	+ 1.42	323.20	1	24	2

AMEX Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per.	Clos.
Lorillard	1700	170	170	+ 10	+ 6%	170
Witco	1620	162	162	+ 10	+ 6%	162
Woolworth	1520	152	152	+ 10	+ 6%	152
Wynn	1420	142	142	+ 10	+ 6%	142
Yankee	1350	135	135	+ 10	+ 6%	135
Zimmerman	1300	130	130	+ 10	+ 6%	130
AEI/FBI	1250	125	125	+ 10	+ 6%	125
TEAR	1200	120	120	+ 10	+ 6%	120
Interstate	1150	115	115	+ 10	+ 6%	115
FCI/Globe	1120	112	112	+ 10	+ 6%	112
AAC/Alcoa	1080	108	108	+ 10	+ 6%	108

Dow Jones Bond Averages						
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Yield	Unch.	Up	Down
Bonds	92.49	92.22	92.56	+ 0.03	1	1
Utilities	92.22	92.36	92.56	+ 0.03	1	1
Industrials	92.56	92.36	92.56	+ 0.03	1	1

NYSE Diary						
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Buy	Sales	Chg.	Clos.
Advanced	1205	295	481,744	1,815	+ 1	1,815
Declined	422	1102	357,003	1,425	+ 1	1,425
Unchanged	207	1102	251,408	1,024	+ 1	1,024
Total Issues	2016	2016	980,151	3,233	+ 1	3,233
New Highs	142	142	1,000	7,021	+ 1	7,021
New Lows	142	142	1,000	7,021	+ 1	7,021

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.						
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Buy	Sales	Chg.	Clos.
Jan. 21	357,003	481,744	1,815			
Jan. 19	357,003	357,003	1,425			
Jan. 18	357,003	251,408	1,024			
Jan. 17	357,003	251,408	1,024			
Jan. 16	357,003	251,408	1,024			
Jan. 15	357,003	251,408	1,024			
Jan. 14	357,003	251,408	1,024			
Jan. 13	357,003	251,408	1,024			
Jan. 12	357,003	251,408	1,024			
Jan. 11	357,003	251,408	1,024			
Jan. 10	357,003	251,408	1,024			
Jan. 9	357,					

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades received. Via The Associated Press

	12 Month High Low Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Stk.	Stk. High Low	Close Over Clos. Chg.
	High Low Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Stk.	Stk. High Low	Close Over Clos. Chg.
A					
140% 6% ACI Mid	1.20 8.5	22 142	140% ACI Mid	1.20 8.5	+ 1/2 + 1/2
140% 10% ACI pf	1.20 8.5	22 142	140% ACI pf	1.20 8.5	+ 1/2 + 1/2
140% 8% AMCS	.10 1.125	21 212	95% + 5% + 5%	95% + 5% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
85% 4% AM Int'l	1.34 2.44	134 134	75% 75% + 5%	75% 75% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
25% 20% ATT Fds	0.47 1.47	10 15	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 7% Action	1.20 12	12 12	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 7% Adruel	1.20 12	12 12	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 7% AirEx	1.20 12	12 12	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 6% Albaw	1.00 10	10 10	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 6% Alphain	1.00 10	10 10	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 4% Alphair	1.00 10	10 10	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 3% Alice	.75 7.5	7.5 7.5	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 2% Ambit	.80 8.0	8.0 8.0	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 1% Amgen	.50 5.0	5.0 5.0	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 12% Amgen Int'l	1.34 2.44	134 134	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
5% 20% AEAFF w	0.47 1.47	10 15	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 2% Afexco B	1.20 12	12 12	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 2% Ahrima	1.20 12	12 12	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 7% Altsys	1.00 10	10 10	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 7% Altys w	1.00 10	10 10	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
B					
15% 4% AMG Mid	1.20 8.5	22 142	140% AMG Mid	1.20 8.5	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 4% AMG pf	1.20 8.5	22 142	140% AMG pf	1.20 8.5	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 8% AMCS	.10 1.125	21 212	95% + 5% + 5%	95% + 5% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
85% 4% AM Int'l	1.34 2.44	134 134	75% 75% + 5%	75% 75% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
25% 20% ATT Fds	0.47 1.47	10 15	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 7% Action	1.20 12	12 12	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 7% Adruel	1.20 12	12 12	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 7% AirEx	1.20 12	12 12	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 6% Albaw	1.00 10	10 10	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 6% Alphain	1.00 10	10 10	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
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15% 3% Alice	.75 7.5	7.5 7.5	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 2% Ambit	.80 8.0	8.0 8.0	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 1% Amgen	.50 5.0	5.0 5.0	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 12% Amgen Int'l	1.34 2.44	134 134	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
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15% 7% Altsys	1.00 10	10 10	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 7% Altys w	1.00 10	10 10	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
C					
15% 4% AMG Mid	1.20 8.5	22 142	140% AMG Mid	1.20 8.5	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 4% AMG pf	1.20 8.5	22 142	140% AMG pf	1.20 8.5	+ 1/2 + 1/2
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15% 7% Adruel	1.20 12	12 12	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 7% AirEx	1.20 12	12 12	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 6% Albaw	1.00 10	10 10	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 6% Alphain	1.00 10	10 10	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 4% Alphair	1.00 10	10 10	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 3% Alice	.75 7.5	7.5 7.5	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 2% Ambit	.80 8.0	8.0 8.0	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 1% Amgen	.50 5.0	5.0 5.0	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 12% Amgen Int'l	1.34 2.44	134 134	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
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15% 2% Ahrima	1.20 12	12 12	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 7% Altsys	1.00 10	10 10	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 7% Altys w	1.00 10	10 10	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
F					
15% 4% AMG Mid	1.20 8.5	22 142	140% AMG Mid	1.20 8.5	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 4% AMG pf	1.20 8.5	22 142	140% AMG pf	1.20 8.5	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 8% AMCS	.10 1.125	21 212	95% + 5% + 5%	95% + 5% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
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15% 4% Alphair	1.00 10	10 10	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 3% Alice	.75 7.5	7.5 7.5	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 2% Ambit	.80 8.0	8.0 8.0	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 1% Amgen	.50 5.0	5.0 5.0	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 12% Amgen Int'l	1.34 2.44	134 134	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
5% 20% AEAFF w	0.47 1.47	10 15	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 2% Afexco B	1.20 12	12 12	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 2% Ahrima	1.20 12	12 12	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 7% Altsys	1.00 10	10 10	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 7% Altys w	1.00 10	10 10	15% 15% + 5%	15% 15% + 5%	+ 1/2 + 1/2
G					
15% 4% AMG Mid	1.20 8.5	22 142	140% AMG Mid	1.20 8.5	+ 1/2 + 1/2
15% 4% AMG pf	1.20 8.5	22 142	140% AMG pf	1.20 8.5	+ 1/2 + 1/2
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SPORTS

Navratilova, Mandlikova Australian Open Finalists

Russell McPherson/The Associated Press
Hana Mandlikova, bearing down to defeat Claudia Kohde-Kiesch, 6-1, 6-6, 6-3, and gain a slot in the Australian Open final.

The Associated Press
MELBOURNE — Martina Navratilova, confirming her quest for another spot in the record books, and Hana Mandlikova advanced Thursday to the women's final in Australian Open tennis championships.

Seeking her second straight Australian Open title and her third consecutive grand slam crown, Navratilova polished off 10th-seeded Catarina Lindqvist of Sweden, 6-3, 6-2, and Mandlikova ousted West Germany's Claudia Kohde-Kiesch, 6-1, 6-6, 6-3. The tournament's top two seeds will meet for the title Saturday.

On Friday, the men's semifinals were to pit top-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia against Australian Pat Cash and defending champion Stefan Edberg of Sweden, seeded fourth, against unseeded Wally Masur of Australia. The winners will play Sunday.

Navratilova's serve-and-volley game was too much for Lindqvist, the 23-year-old baseliner who had upset third-seeded Pam Shriver in the quarterfinals. Navratilova, the world's top-ranked worldwide and the No. 1 seed here, dominated at the net as Shriver failed to do, in raising her career record against Lindqvist to 6-0.

Mandlikova was pushed to the

Lindqvist was the first Swedish woman to reach the semifinals of a grand slam event.

The victory over Navratilova's last winning streak to 58 straight matches, second only to her record 74, which was ended by a semifinal loss to Helena Sukova here in 1984. Since then, Navratilova has reached eight straight grand slam singles finals.

Last year, after finishing second to Chris Evert Lloyd at the French Open, she won Wimbledon and the U.S. Open.

Navratilova has reached the final without losing a set and dropping only 18 games. Mandlikova, the No. 2 seed, has lost three sets and 35 games in her road to the final. Navratilova, 30, lost to Mandlikova in the final of the 1985 U.S. Open, but has won their last nine meetings.

Mandlikova was pushed to the

end by Kohde-Kiesch as she stayed on course for her second Australian Open title. The 24-year-old Czechoslovak won in 1986.

The victory, which was held up twice by rain, lifted Mandlikova's record against Kohde-Kiesch to 6-3 (she has won all three of their meetings on grass).

Mandlikova was at her best in

the first set, when she served well and broke Kohde-Kiesch in the fourth and final games.

The fifth seeded Kohde-Kiesch, aiming for her first grand slam singles final, rallied in the second set by repeatedly outmaneuvering Mandlikova, who seemed suddenly listless. But after a rain delay on the start of the third set, Mandlikova came out firing — racing to a 3-0 lead and holding serve from then on.

Mandlikova said the stop-start

rhythms of the match made it hard on both players. "I felt if I hung in there and put pressure on her, I would win, so I kept fighting," she said. The third set was very tough mentally. Claudia is inconsistent — she'll hit a great shot, then hit a double fault. I tried to come in at every opportunity. That is the way to play on these courts."

"I thought she'd get nervous if I could break back," Kohde-Kiesch said. "I had my chance, but I didn't take it."

Mandlikova qualified for the seventh grand slam final of her career. She has won three. Navratilova has captured 15 Grand Slam singles titles, including three Australian Opens.

Young is the iconoclast who believes that football is football, regardless of the level. Not many outside the NFL knew him when he was hired; those who did sensed for some time that Young could build teams and tear down myths.

Young is a team player. He's responsive for fixing the current coach and for bringing in all but three of this season's players.

The Broncos could on May 2, 1983, seriously consider participating in what history scholar Young calls "the circus maximus." On that day, they acquired the passing prodigy John Elway.

Young's Giants had a lot farther to go than Elway's Broncos. Said defensive lineman George Martin, one of the three remaining players who was on hand when Young arrived: "I keep thinking I'm going to wake up and it's 3-12-1." That was Bill Parcells' record in 1983, his first season as coach.

But since those early Parcells tandem has performed exceptionally. Says the coach of his boss: "He knows what kind of players I'm looking for. George wants me to want the guy that we pick. It's not that complicated."

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"If anything," he said, "I like to think I was overprepared. I think I learned more before I came into this league than since, frankly. Personnel is the business, and I had to do that in high school" for 15 years in Baltimore until Coach Don Shula asked him to join the Colts late in 1967. "In a high school of 4,000 boys, I had to pick the best players. It's not that much different here, just on a different level."

Unlike those of some earlier Giant executives, Young's top draft picks have done what they were supposed to do: play often and well. Among his first-rounders are Phil Simms, Lawrence Taylor, Tony Knob and Carl Banks.

At Calver Hall and City College

For Each Team, a Long Road Ends at Super Bowl

By Ken Denlinger
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When the New York Giants and Denver Broncos deployed in California's week, they weren't taking their steps toward the Super Bowl.

"It's not," he said.

Giants probably finally got ed toward Sunday's National Football League championship — their first in almost a quarter-century — on Valentine's Day '79. That was when George Young stepped into the general manager's office, thereby creating stress in a couple of fairly stuffy places: his chain and league offices.

Young is responsible for hiring the current coach and for bringing in all but three of this season's players.

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high schools in Baltimore, Young taught history and political science, coached the football team and earned two master's degrees. "I can make a lot of not-so-good things sound good," he said. "I'm atten-

after their birth, seem capable of clutching past mediocrity?

"We have very few players from small schools," said Parcells, the reasoning being that the stronger the competition in college the easier the transition to the NFL.

Being specific about what he looks for, he said: "I usually start from the bottom up, the feet, when I evaluate an athlete. The average person (very likely even the average scout) looks at the muscles. I've seen some really bad-body guys who could really play. I've also seen some of those Adonis that couldn't do anything."

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tive to facts. I know what I'm looking at most of the time."

Young coached his last high school team in 1967; three years later, he was offensive line coach of the Colts who won Super Bowl V.

The history Young prefers is European and 20th-century American, but he doesn't like to dwell on military history, except for how it relates to football. And only in Denver — amid inquiries ranging from local print to national print, local television to national television to NFL Films — Elway took stock. "He," referring to Reeve, who has coached and played in the Super Bowl, "said to think of how bad it could possibly get, and then double it."

But all around him were the players he makes better, and a few who were making life miserable for opposition quarterbacks when he arrived.

Wide receiver Vance Johnson and rookie Mark Jackson are two of the reasons Elway and the offense are more potent than ever. Another is tight end Orson Mobley, who is 6-foot-5 (195 meters), weighs 262 pounds (118 kilograms) and has suction cups for hands.

"We've had a great defense throughout," said one of its members, linebacker Tom Jackson. "We also kind of a losing record. It occurred to me many times in Cleveland that we could lose."

Watson will always seem to know what he's doing. His father Jack, now the head coach at Stanford, made as certain of that as possible. When the family moved to Los Angeles, his first priority was finding a high school coach capable of inspiring John. "Then I bought a house."

Because Robert Irvin took leave of his senses a year before his Colts took leave from Baltimore, Elway became a Bronco. Waiting in Denver was a defense, coached by Joe Collier, that was solid and innovative.

"You can't name a time John hasn't shone," said wide receiver Steve Watson. "Even in the games he wasn't as effective as others, he still did some things that nobody else could do."

The early Elway progression was down: 1-for-8 against the Steelers in his debut, 9-for-21 the next week, a concussion in his fourth game and the loss of the starting job in his fifth. Coach Dan Reeves on the field and a fawning media off it had given Elway too much too soon.

But in cold and mean times, the boss hides in his tower at Yankee Stadium and shields his eyes.

In the age of free agency, some players had to move to a higher bidder. But now the bidders are disappearing, including Steinbrenner. The Yankees' avoidance of a catcher comes close to malfeasance of duty. If the Yankees were a publicly held corporation, there would be a stockholders' revolt.

It just happens that Steinbrenner lost his nerve for free agency about the time Peter Ueberroth turned his attention from the 1984 Summer Games to America's traditional summer game.

With the New York Yankees and the Denver Broncos is scheduled to start at 11:15 P.M. (GMT) and will run into the early hours of Monday morning in Europe.

While the contest will be seen in many European countries only via subscription cable television, Britain (Channel 4) and France (La Cinq) will carry it on public-access stations.

Channel 4, whose weekly NFL highlights show attracts between 3 and 4 million viewers, will show the Super Bowl for the fifth successive year (in 1986, an

"If I had my choice in my rookie year," he said, "I wouldn't be here now. I had no confidence in myself. I had no confidence in the offense. Plus the people around me didn't have a lot of confidence in me."

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In France, the game will be telecast on Sky Channel, a London-based cable network, as well as on La Cinq. The latter has aired tapes of NFL matches on Saturday nights throughout the season, and is anticipating a viewership of between 1.7 and 2 million for the Super Bowl.

Sky Channel's broadcast will also be available in parts of The Netherlands, Belgium, Scandinavia and West Germany, where viewers can also tune in on the American Forces Network.

Italians will have to wait until the following day to see the game. Italia Uno wanted to air it live, but Italian law forbids privately owned channels from such broadcasts.

Switzerland will air a 45-minute highlights program Feb. 1.

Wednesday 10:30-11:30, *Europe Set to Tune In*

By Andrew Warshaw
The Associated Press

LONDON — Millions of Europeans are preparing to share the Super Bowl excitement, with television stations in several countries carrying Sunday's National Football League championship game five from Pasadena, California.

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OBSERVER**Let's Be Philosophical**

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—I have decided to read philosophy. I had always meant to, but kept putting it off. You know how it is: You mark Saturday night on the calendar and say, "That's when I start reading Wittgenstein," then you wander into the video rental shop on Saturday afternoon and next thing you know you're walking out with "Rose Marie," starring Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald.

You can always read Wittgenstein after doing the supper dishes and watching the flick, right? Just try it. Nobody can come to grips with the categorical imperative for 24 hours after watching Nelson Eddy sing "Indian Love Call."

Before proceeding, let me pray that America's philosophy professors not write to tell me it wasn't Wittgenstein who invented the categorical imperative. I am still awaiting mail from last time every philosophy professor in the United States took umbrage because I'd confused René Descartes with David Hume.

It was that incident, in fact, that renewed my determination to get busy with reading philosophy. It is humiliating to be caught accidentally confusing Descartes with Hume.

An accident it was, of course, for I am thoroughly familiar with the thought of Descartes. It is famously stated in his "Ado, ergo sum," a Latin expression meaning "I am putative, therefore I do sum." This is sometimes written, "Cogito, ergo sum," meaning "Being incognito, I naturally add up."

David Hume, on the other hand, was incapable of thinking such thoughts since he was never either putative or incognito and, being Scottish, detected the very idea of thinking in Latin. This he considered a disgusting affectation that the English used to show off Oxford education.

In any case, the professional mail assault reminded me that I had been intending to read philosophy ever since leaving college. There I had taken a semester of philosophy but learned little beyond the famous Nietzsche-Sarte Formulation ("Nietzsche is peccy, but Sarte is smarre"). I later apologized to the professor for learning so little and

New York Times Service

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I decided, instead, to read David Hume. All that mail was proof that America's philosophy professors not write to tell me it wasn't Wittgenstein who invented the categorical imperative. I am still awaiting mail from last time every philosophy professor in the United States took umbrage because I'd confused René Descartes with David Hume.

Nicaragua's Loved, but Neglected PoetBy Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — One can hardly imagine how remote the newborn republic of Nicaragua must have been from the world's cosmopolitan centers during the last century. It was perceived, not quite correctly, as a tropical backwater, steamy, inert and destitute of learning and culture. Yet from a wretched Nicaraguan village emerged Rubén Darío, the vagabond poet who was to influence Latin American and Spanish literature and dazzle Europe. "That such a thing could happen makes you believe either in God or Darwin," said Carlos Martínez Rivas, a Nicaraguan poet who has spent much of his life immersed in Darío's legacy.

Sunday was the anniversary of Darío's birth in 1867, and circles of his admirers met in Nicaragua and in the foreign capitals where he spent most of his life: Buenos Aires, Madrid and, especially, Paris. But at a book fair in Managua last month, not a single work of Darío was to be found.

No single English-speaking writer has had an impact on poetry and sensibility comparable to Darío's in Spanish. Until 1883 with the publication of "Azul," Latin America had produced only isolated examples of important or original literature. The Spanish language was emerging from a period of stiffness that Darío described as "zummatification."

Then, from a distant corner of the Spanish-speaking world, sprang a figure who was deeply versed in the classics, enamored of French and Italian culture, and a master of a musical sense that allowed him to fashion some of the most melodic poetry written in any language.

"You have a very deep and unusual originality," the Spanish dramatist Juan Valera wrote of Darío after "Azul" was published. "There is no author in Spanish who is more French than you." Praise was to follow the poet across two continents and continue after his death in 1916. One of his admirers, Pablo Neruda, sharing a Buenos Aires platform with Federico García Lorca in 1933, said both he and García Lorca agreed that Darío "was more highly than we do." Perhaps

Although a man of the 19th century, Darío is an example of the 20th.

Photo: AP/Wide World

Photo: AP/Wide World